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(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

69103 六拜禮 號十月三英港香

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1920.

日式廿月式 SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF GERMAN TOWNS.

HOW AMERICA VIEWS IT.

Washington, April 2.
The French Ambassador has presented to Mr. Colby a Note from the French Government requesting the American Government to express an opinion on the French occupation of German towns. It is officially stated that no statement is likely to be made, but it is generally understood that America does not object to German troops entering the Ruhr region provided they are withdrawn as soon as normal conditions are restored.

ANOTHER GERMAN PLEA.

Berlin, April 8.
The Tagblatt learns that the Government is negotiating with the Entente for an extension to July 10 of the agreement of August 6 last year for the maintenance of German troops in the neutral zone, pleading that a strong police force is required to maintain order there.

WORKMEN SEEK REFUGE IN BRITISH ZONE.

Paris, April 8.
It is stated from Frankfurt that quiet has been restored. The authorities have pacified the students and have now ascertained that several thousand armed workmen have taken refuge in the British zone. Ten thousand more are expected, causing an acute problem of feeding them.

THE COAL CONTRIBUTION QUESTION.

Paris, April 8.
General De Goutte, interviewed at Mayence, declared that in consequence of the German invasion of the Ruhr region not a single ton of coal had been sent to France, whereas 13,000 tons daily had previously been crossing the frontier.

ORDER RESTORED AT FRANKFORT.

Paris, April 8.
It is learned from Frankfurt that order was restored by nightfall.

IRISH PICKETING IN WASHINGTON.

INTERESTING PERSONALITY ARRESTED.

Washington, April 2.
Two more women have been arrested for picketing outside the British Embassy. All have now been released on \$1,000 bail each.
Considerable interest is manifested in the arrest of two women on a charge of assaulting the pickets. One of these, Miss Stanton, claims descent from Stanton the War Secretary under President Lincoln and is said to have been the Social Secretary of Mr. Page when he was Ambassador in Rome.

THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF VLADIVOSTOK.

Washington, April 2.
The news of the Japanese occupation of Vladivostok has completely surprised American officials. It is unofficially opined to be probably due to a threatened rising of extremists which might endanger the Japanese military base.

TRANS-PACIFIC FLIGHT.

Washington, April 2.
Mr. Daniels, addressing the Senate Naval Committee, hoped that within two years America would possess a machine which would fly across the Pacific.

NAVAL BASE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Washington, April 2.
The Naval Committee of the Senate has voted in favour of a deep-water naval base in San Francisco Bay.

SINN FEIN OUTRAGES.

A FORMIDABLE LIST.

London, April 8.
An official return of Sinn Fein outrages in Ireland from January 1, 1919, to March 29 last shows that the outrages totalled 1,089 of which 388 were in Munster, 269 in Leinster, 137 in Connaught and 95 in Ulster.
The outrages include 36 murders of which five were of civilians; 81 cases of firing at persons, namely 55 police, 12 military and 14 civilians; 32 assaults; 426 raids with arms, of which 389 were on civilians; 47 incendiary fires; and 54 cases of firing into dwellings, namely 24 police and 30 civilians.

BRITAIN TO PURCHASE AMERICAN SECURITIES.

London, April 7.
The Treasury is shortly offering to purchase certain American dollar securities. Lists of the securities affected and the prices offered, will be exhibited at the stock Exchanges. This is part of the Treasury's preparations for paying off the British portion of the French Loan maturing in the autumn.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN CABINET CRISIS.

THE DEMANDS OF LABOUR.

Berlin, April 8.
The Government is embarrassed by the sudden presentation of demands by Labour organisations, including the withdrawal of the Reichswehr troops from Ruhr, and the punishment of counter-revolutionary officers.
A Cabinet crisis is imminent.
According to Vorwärts the Minister of Defence has promised the Labour Deputation that all troops guilty of excesses will be withdrawn, the Volunteer Corps will be disbanded and the Civic Guards reorganised.

DEFENCE MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

Berlin, April 8.
According to Vorwärts the Defence Minister stated that if it was in anywise possible troops would be withdrawn from Ruhr in two days.

HUNGARIAN PEACE TREATY.

DEMAND FOR PLEBISCITES.

London, April 8.
Reuter's Paris correspondents is assured on the best authority that the Hungarian Peace Delegation refuse to sign any Treaty not containing clauses providing for plebiscites in those regions about to be detached from Hungary. It is understood that the Allies refuse to concede this to the delegation and will urge the impossibility of securing authority therefor. The opinion is advanced that the Peace Conference consequently will only be able to enforce the execution of the Treaty by prolonged occupation of difficult mountainous regions by large forces.

GERMAN BATTLESHIPS.

TWO MORE SURRENDER TO BRITISH.

London, April 8.
The German battleships Nassau and Ost Friesland have arrived at the Fifth of Form and surrendered to the British naval authorities, in accordance with the Peace Treaty.

GERMAN CRIMINAL COMITS SUICIDE.

Paris, April 8.
A message from Halle says the Army Doctor Meyer, who figured in the Entente's Black List for cruelty at a concentration camp, has committed suicide.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

San Diego, April 8.
The Prince of Wales has arrived and been received by leading British residents aboard the Renown. He was given a luncheon on the American Battleship New Mexico and then went ashore. The city was in gala dress and the evening's festivities included a dinner and a ball.

MARTIAL LAW IN JERUSALEM.

Jerusalem, April 7.
Martial Law was proclaimed on the 5th, but, despite the fact that the city is well patrolled, scattered fights occurred between Jews and Mohammedans on Monday and Tuesday. Several were killed on both sides. The total casualties are 250. Normal conditions are now being resumed.

THE AUSTRALIAN FLIGHT.

Rangoon, April 6.
Lieutenant Parer and Macintosh, who are flying to Australia, landed at Moulmein on uneven ground, damaging their machine. They will be delayed some days.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

PROFITEERING IN THE STRAITS.

Singapore, April 9.
His Excellency the Governor has appointed a Commission to enquire whether profiteering exists and if so to take steps to abate it and reduce the high cost of living.

SUBMARINES COMING.

Singapore, April 9.
H.M.S. Titiana and six submarines of the L class have left here for Hongkong.

FLYING TO AUSTRALIA.

Singapore, April 9.
Captain Matthews has arrived in Singapore in his aeroplane en route to Australia.

LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BRITAIN'S NEW MINISTER TO CHINA.

Shanghai, April 9.
Mr. Beilby Alston, the new British Minister to China, is arriving from Japan by H.M.S. Hawkins on Saturday morning. A Guard of Honour from the Volunteers will welcome him at the Jetty.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

OCCUPATION OF THE RUHR REGION.

Paris, April 7.
At the Council of Ambassadors M. Millerand read a note which was subsequently presented to the German Charge d'Affaires. The note largely consists of an exposition of the French case via a via the Allies, as much as in relation to Germany. It mentions the occupations were carried out after the Allies had been notified and consulted with and dwells on the fact that since the operation of the Treaty France has frequently abandoned her own standpoint in deference to the Allies but she was compelled to act when confronted with a violation of the general stipulations of the Treaty, particularly affecting France; also by breach of the German promise. It refers to Germany's neglect to carry out the most urgent reparations and German disregard for the required authorisation respecting the movement of troops to the Ruhr Valley, for which formal consent was only applied for after the event. It mentions that the Council of London on March 23 opined that the French proposal to occupy Frankfurt and Darmstadt was inopportune.

The note points out that Germany applied to France direct for authorisation for the entry of troops to the Ruhr Valley, which shows the entry was initiated by the German military party. Also the disarmament clauses had not yet been carried out. It contends that France acted in the general interest as well as for her own security and emphasises that France will evacuate the occupied towns whenever German troops evacuate the neutral zone. It lays stress on France's hope notwithstanding the present attitude, which is not prompted by hostility, upon to resume normal commercial relations with Germany on the basis of economic co-operation and agreements whereby the European situation may be benefited. It invites Germany overtures in this connection and forebodes the possibility of French initiative.

London, April 8.
An authoritative statement on the military situation describes the situation in the Ruhr as still disturbed, but details of recent happenings are obscure. After relating the circumstances leading to the French occupation of the German cities it refers to repeated German Government assertions that the anarchic conditions of the district were threatening the whole of Germany with starvation and economic disaster, failing immediate restoration of order by troops entering the neutral zone, and says that reports from other sources make it doubtful whether the situation was really so serious as the German Government made out. It is understood the whole question was carefully considered by the Cabinet in London today and it is most improbable that British troops will participate in the occupation of German centres in the neutral zone.



MISS FLORENCE CHAPMAN.

who is to appear here with the Denniston Playrs.
She will be remembered as a member of the Fawley Company in 1918.

TRANS STOP.

NEW DEVELOPMENT OF LABOUR TROUBLE.

CHINESE ENGINEERS ON STRIKE.

This morning Hongkong has been without its tram, owing to the whole of the men employed at the Tramway Company's generating works absconding themselves from work, in sympathy with the demands being made by the Colony's fitters for an increase of pay.

The development came as a surprise to the majority of people, for it was generally understood that concerns of public utility would not be seriously interfered with by the discontented men. The fitters of the Tramway Company had been absent for some days, but now they have been joined by the whole of the Chinese engineers, approximately 150 workers being out on strike. Under such conditions it was found impossible this morning to run the generating plant, and so the whole of the Colony has been deprived of the use of the tramways.

The number of drivers and conductors affected is about 250, but these men are not on strike and are only prevented from working because of the action of the others.

In conversation with Mr. W. Roberts, the Secretary and General Manager of the Company, a Telegram representative was informed early this morning that at that time nothing had transpired between the Company and the Government on the matter, but it was expected that later in the day developments would ensue.

On enquiry at the Fitters' Guild, we were informed that two applications for an increase of wages were addressed by the workmen to the Tramway Company, the last one giving a week's notice of intention to quit work in the event of a refusal of the increase. As nothing was heard from the employers on the matter, a reminder was given yesterday, and when the employers expressed indifference to their intentions, the men, at the expiration of the week's notice, left this morning. Pending the settlement of the wages question by the Dockyard Companies, the Telephone and Electric Companies are provisionally giving their men a rice allowance.

Many of the workmen who went to Canton have found work with the many Chinese concerns there. The wages given there are almost the same as in Hongkong. The inducements were the cheaper cost of living.

The representatives of the Guild who went to Canton to get the opinion of the strikers on the offer of the three cents' increase given by the Dock and other Companies, have not returned to the Colony.

News has been received in the Colony of a strike by the Chinese fitters in a certain town near Singapore. The men of the Railway Company there have struck for a 50 per cent. increase.

THE POSITION AT THE DOCKS.

The position as regards the two big Dock Companies appears to be unchanged this morning. Mr. J. W. Graham, Acting Chief Manager of the Kowloon Dock Company, stated this morning that there were no new developments and that he had no information to give until a further meeting had been held. As regards the number of men out on strike, he could give no definite figures, but stated that it was a considerable number.

Mr. J. Reid, of the Taikeo Dock, told a similar story and said that nothing was expected to transpire today. The absent workers had only had the effect of interfering very slightly with work, all the shipbuilders being at work as usual. Speaking of the tramcar men's strike, he added that the non-running of the cars had not affected the attendance at the Taikeo works because practically all the men lived in the vicinity of the Dock.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 14/6.

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For all kinds of Trouble, etc.
For all kinds of Distress, etc.
For all kinds of Agony, etc.
For all kinds of Torment, etc.
For all kinds of Misery, etc.
For all kinds of Woe, etc.
For all kinds of Grief, etc.
For all kinds of Sorrow, etc.
For all kinds of Pain, etc.
For all kinds of Disease, etc.
For all kinds of Suffering, etc.
For all kinds of Trouble, etc.
For all kinds of Distress, etc.
For all kinds of Agony, etc.
For all kinds of Torment, etc.
For all kinds of Misery, etc.
For all kinds of Woe, etc.
For all kinds of Grief, etc.
For all kinds of Sorrow, etc.

POST OFFICE WAGES.

COMPARISON WITH INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.
The new Union of Post Office Workers, which has been created by the amalgamation of three of the four largest and a number of the smaller Post Office associations, finds itself at the very outset of its career faced by something like a crisis. Its first business, in response to an urgent demand from all sections of its 100,000 members, was to place before the Postmaster General an immediate claim for a substantial increase in wages. This claim was put forward in two parts, of which the first was that the pre-war purchasing power of wages should be restored by an advance corresponding to the increase in prices, and the second that the rates thus arrived at should be increased by a further 10s. per week.

The meetings which have taken place between the Union representatives and the Post Office officials have so far shown that the Postmaster General, while he is prepared to consider the second part of the claim, regards the first part as a matter to be treated for the Civil Service as a whole and therefore insists that it shall be referred to the Civil Service Whitley Council. This raises a difficult situation, because the feeling of the workers employed in the Post Office is akin much more to the feeling of industrial workers than to that of Civil Servants.

The attitude of the Postmaster General, doubtless dictated by the Treasury, has caused an acute crisis among Post Office workers, and many of the branches are demanding that, unless the negotiations are allowed to proceed, a strike policy shall be adopted. Apart from the fact that a big Post Office strike would set a new precedent in industrial relations, it is obvious that it would be extremely unwelcome to the leaders of the new Union, who have their hands full just now with the work of reorganisation necessitated by the recent amalgamation. There is certainly on their side every willingness to avoid a crisis if any way out can be found. But it is felt that if the Government can negotiate separately on the wages question with the miners, the railwaymen, and the railway clerks there is every reason why it should be willing to concede the same rights to Post Office employees. Railway clerks especially have conditions nearly resembling those of large sections of Post Office workers, and the precedent created by the direct negotiations with them, and the more favourable advances granted to them than have been granted to the Civil Service, is therefore felt to be exceptionally strong.

There is, of course, at present acute discontent not only in the Post Office but throughout practically all grades of the Civil Service, the advances conceded by the Civil Service Arbitration Board being considerably below the level of the advances granted by other Government tribunals to industrial employees and shared in by the industrial employees of the State in dockyards, or arsenals. The Civil Service Associations are at present also moving for substantial increases in salaries, but these bodies, although in many cases numerically strong, have much less cohesion and are far newer to trade unionism than the Post Office workers, who fear in a general consideration of Civil Service wages their particular claims will receive scant consideration. Clearly there is much to be said in theory for the application to all classes of workers of a uniform principle in determining changes in wages in accordance with the cost of living; but if Government tribunals adopt different principles for different classes of workers, and give, as a whole, less favourable treatment to civil servants than to industrial workers, it is not surprising that Post Office employees should object to being classed as a Civil Service department.

SHELL SHOCK.
An Army Council instruction just issued states that the arrangements made in March, 1918, with regard to Medical Boards on Neurotic Officers are cancelled; and that the Ministry of Pensions special medical boards for the examination of cases of shell-shock, neurasthenia, functional nervous disorders, and epilepsy will in future be designated "Special Neurological Boards." No officer suffering from any of the above-mentioned disorders will be

NOTHING WRONG IN DANCING

VICAR'S REPLY TO HIS CRITICS.

Ever since the Vicar of Mansfield (the Rev. H. L. Marsh), with his curates, saw the New Year in at a dance largely attended by his parishioners he has been attacked, because by his presence he approved of young people dancing until 2 o'clock in the morning. Anonymous letters have poured in upon him and correspondents in the local papers have freely criticised him.

The Vicar was present at a whist drive and dance promoted by local football clubs, and in distributing the prizes he took occasion to deal with his critics. "I have received a lot of pinpricks in letters," he said, "concerning my wickedness in approving of dancing. I consider it very much the same sort of exercise as football, and it is quite as healthy and improving for young people. "I cannot see what is wrong with dancing. If an attitude or pose is adopted by a person who knows it is wrong and immoral, then that person is unsuitable for a dance-room and should be shut up at home, never allowed out, and fed on bread and water. If dancing has a wrong influence upon a woman then she would be better at home doing plain sewing. You dance to suit yourself, and you enjoy a dance for the great joy and pleasure it gives. I love a dance myself."

Mr. Marsh has been asked to speak at a Labour demonstration organised by the local party for the first Sunday in May, and at his men's Sunday afternoon class at St. Peter's on Sunday he mentioned the invitation and asked his parishioners' advice.

"I thought I ought to tell you this," he said, "because I would like you to tell me whether I ought to accept the invitation or not. If I go, my difficulty will be to know what to say to avoid the eggs on the one side and the brickbats from the other. I believe this is the first time a Vicar of Mansfield has been asked to go on to the platform of a Labour demonstration."

The class offered to accept the invitation. The vicar is president of the Mansfield United Christian Council, and on a recent Sunday he invited the local railwaymen to attend a service at the Parish Church. Their president (Councilor J. G. Pratt) addressed the gathering from the chancel steps. The event evoked much comment.

MONEY-LENDERS.
DRASTIC PROVISIONS IN NEW BILL.

A remarkable Bill for the Amendment of the Moneylenders Acts of 1900 and 1911 has been introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Tootill, the Labour member for Bolton. The operative clause is as follows:

"Any moneylender, or any manager, agent or clerk of a moneylender, or any person being a director, manager or other officer of a corporation carrying on a business as a moneylender, who after the commencement of this Act knowingly makes any loan to or has any financial transaction with any official, clerk, or employee in any public or private establishment without the knowledge of the employer of such official, clerk, or employee shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine of not exceeding £100. If the offender be a body corporate, that body corporate shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding £200."

Clause 4 provides that every contract relating to a moneylending transaction shall bear plainly on its face the date of the document, a statement showing the rate per cent. charged, that rate not to exceed 20 per cent. per annum. If a moneylender fails to comply with this provision the contract shall be void.

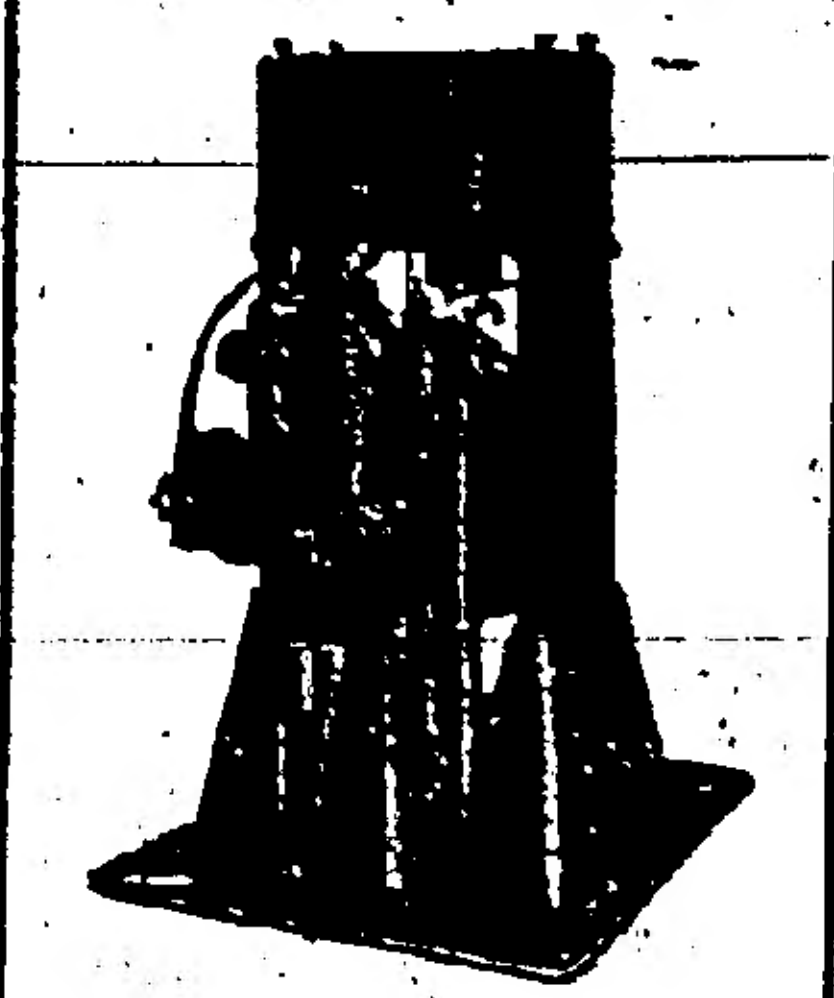
It is also proposed that the Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall have power to make regulations for the registration of moneylenders, the registration fee and renewal being £50 per annum for every place where moneylending business is carried on.

The Bill, which is "backed" by Coalition Unionists and Coalition Liberals, as well as by Labour members, is down for second reading on Friday, May 14.

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EFFECTS OF DRUGS ON PLANTS.

A "DRUNKEN" TURNIP.

Sir Jagadis Bose, the eminent scientist, was introduced to a Leeds audience recently by Sir Michael Sadler, Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University.

When his colleagues and he were inquiring into the educational work of the Presidency of Bengal, said Sir Michael, he realised more vividly than before what Sir Jagadis's work meant, not only to Bengal but to India. India needed more science in her secondary and higher education. As a former professor of the Presidency College, the premier college of the University of Calcutta, Sir Jagadis did great work.

As a teacher of science he was now director of the Bose Research Institute, a building admirably equipped, and a place in which he and a group of devoted younger students were doing great work. India not only needed more science, she needed to be delivered from the tyranny of excessive examinations. It was the genius of India, as of England, that it did the best work in freedom under the stimulus of master minds. The name of Bose was a beacon light in India, because he stood not for examinations but for the pursuit of science for love of it.

Sir Jagadis, in the course of an address on his work, said the life history of plants had been studied not from a theoretical point of view but as revealed by handwriting of the plants themselves. They now had an instrument which measured and wrote down the pulsations of plants when stimulated. They could be stimulated, by touch, by electricity both direct and wireless, and by drugs. One of the most important results that had been attained was the discovery that any drug which affected animal tissue had a parallel effect on plants, and he was assured that the converse truth was likely to be of tremendous value in experimental work. The results obtained by the drugging of plants would foreshadow the effect on man. The disturbance caused by stimuli in plants was often very marked, and he would show a diagram of a turnip's pulsation under chloroform. It continued to pulsate until its perception went to nothing. Similarly under alcohol the pulsations showed a morbid depression followed by a sudden exaltation.

Other experiments had shown how sensitive plants and trees were to light and heat. The daily routine of plants had been recorded, and gave surprising results. A tree he had examined was known when the temple bells rang to bow its head to the ground in an attitude of devotion, and was reputed miraculous. He had discovered that the bowing was caused by the temperature, and was only obvious because of the inclination of the tree.

In conclusion, Sir Jagadis showed slides which demonstrated the final death spasm of plants.

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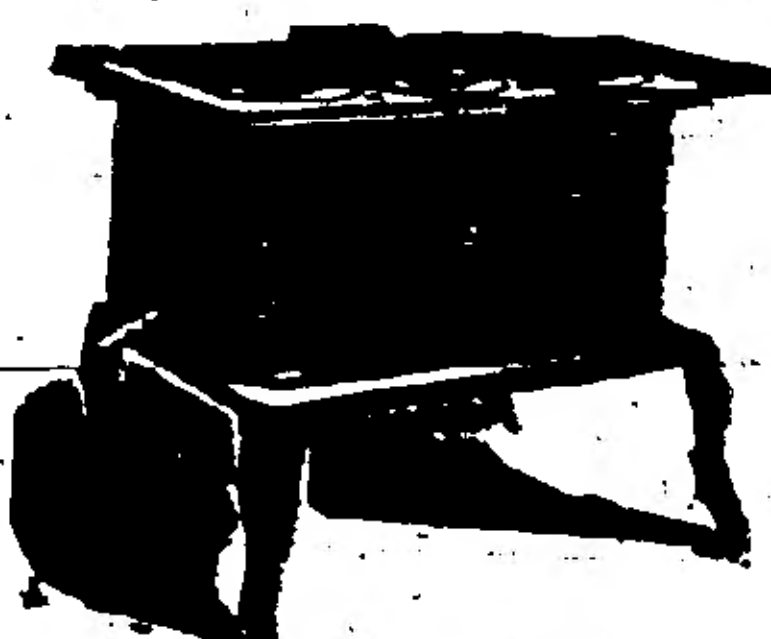
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AZ French edition.

Now on sale everywhere!

Messrs. Benger's Food Ltd. are able to announce that supplies of Benger's Food should now be readily obtainable throughout India and the Far East.

Should any consumer find difficulty in obtaining Benger's Food, communications addressed to Benger's Food Ltd., Manchester, England, will receive prompt attention.

BENGER'S Food

is for INFANTS, INVALIDS and the AGED.

During 35 years' use by the Medical Profession, it has fulfilled every claim made for it.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG: THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Branch Office: New York, U.S.A., 10, Broadway Street, STONY BROOK, N.Y., U.S.A.

NO NATIONAL LOAN FOR HOUSING.

TOWNS TO RAISE OWN FUNDS.

Mr. Lloyd George is asking all municipalities to finance their own housing schemes. He says that unless they cooperate housing will be a failure.

Fifty representatives of leading local authorities in England, Wales, and Scotland, met Cabinet Ministers at No. 10, Downing-street, recently and asked the Government to issue a national housing loan in preference to local loans.

Mr. Lloyd George addressed the gathering at once, in order to attend a Peace Conference with Allied Ministers.

He said we had just come through a great war which had shaken the nerves of the whole world and left a great unrest.

There is nothing contributing more to the unrest than the great shortage of houses.

This is especially affecting the young people, and that is a source of special peril.

It is in order to avert that that we have summoned you here to-day to ask your co-operation in order to solve that great problem. The world is suffering from shell shock, and under those conditions, as you know, men lose control more easily than they would otherwise.

How are we to get over the difficulties with regard to building? There is the labour difficulty. There is something tantamount to a failure of those who are responsible to co-operate to solve those difficulties. That is their responsibility, and we must make it clear to the people that if there is a failure, it is not a failure either of the Government or of the municipalities, of those responsible for administration, either at the centre or in the cities.

We must make it clear that the responsibility is the responsibility of the people who deny labour.

But before we can do that we must have clean hands. We must show that, therefore, the only thing that is short in order to solve the problem, is a disposition to relax rules and regulations which interfere with the utilisation of the whole strength of the nation to solve the problem.

It will be an advantage from every point of view that the appeal should come to local patriotism for the purpose of solving this problem. What we are asking you to do is that you should each, and simultaneously, initiate a campaign in your own cities and towns to raise funds for solving the housing problem in your particular areas.

After the Prime Minister had left to attend a meeting of the International Conference, the chair was taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who invited discussions.

Sir David Brooks, on behalf of Birmingham, Sir Harcourt Pinner, M.P., Sir Howell Davies, M.P., the City Treasurer of Glasgow, and other speakers, dwelt at length on the difficulty of raising adequate finance for housing in the areas concerned.

Largely because the action of the Government in issuing Exchequer Bonds at 54 per cent. makes it impossible for them to borrow at that rate or less, while the effect of paying that rate or more in respect of local housing bonds would inevitably be to disturb their existing short-term borrowings, and to compel them to pay a higher rate of interest on all local loans.

They, therefore, urged the Government to issue a National Housing Loan and to guarantee the local authorities all the finance necessary to provide adequate housing for the nation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was not want of will, but want of power to carry so great a load, that made it impossible for him to accept their suggestion.

At present there were outstanding short-dated securities in the form of Treasury bills to the amount of £1,100,000,000. Until he was in a position to get some of that funded it would be impossible to say that the national finances are in a really sound condition, or that any great advance had been made towards deflation, and the consequent reduction of prices in so far as they depend on Government action and on the condition of our currency.

If, at such a moment, he was to be asked to raise fresh money for housing, and was to come on the market for sums such as the £1,000,000,000 which had been suggested, he would destroy the whole work that he had endeavoured to achieve since he

SHOULD CURATES BE MARRIED?

BISHOP'S BAN ON LOVE AFFAIRS.

Clerical circles were startled by the suggestion, made in the sober atmosphere of the Convocation of York, that curates ought not to marry or contemplate marriage—for the present.

Convocation was discussing the serious financial straits of so many of the clergy. The suggestion of an arrangement among the bishops to refuse for ordination young men who contemplate marriage came from the Bishop of Liverpool.

Discussing the matter with a *Daily Chronicle* representative, Mr. Mandaville B. Phillips, who, as secretary of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, has unrivalled opportunities for learning the truth about the struggles of the poorer clergymen, did not see eye to eye with the bishop.

FALLING IN LOVE.

"I certainly think advantage ought to be taken of the moment at which a young curate falls in love," he said. "There may of course, be circumstances which absolutely negative marriage. But the curate of to-day will need a helpmate when he is an incumbent, and by that time the moment may have passed, never to return."

"I have known innumerable instances in which a young wife has been of inestimable benefit to a curate looking at things merely from a worldly point of view. If it has been a pinch at first to manage on a curate's stipend, she has materially helped him to endure it. Some early marriages may be improvident, but my experience is that it is often a distinct advantage."

"If an incumbent has not a wife, he will certainly have to engage someone to look after the things in the parish which only a woman can attend to. And then, very likely he will have to engage a housekeeper also."

Mr. Phillips scouted the idea that many married men present themselves for ordination.

"FANCY FREE."

"I was for 13 years," he said, private secretary to Archbishop Benson. "I used to see all the candidates before ordination, and very few of them were married. It was a rare thing for them to be engaged."

"There is a movement on foot," said Mr. Phillips, "to ensure that no curate shall have a stipend of less than £200 a year. I doubt if many of the younger men are receiving much less than £150 at present. The smaller incomes of £105 or so go to the older men of 50 and 60 who have not made great headway in the church."

How much poverty exists in clerical households may be judged from the fact that the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation at its last meeting gave away nearly \$1,000 in gifts which are not intended to do more than tide the recipients over temporary distress. At a meeting held early in January £1,274 was given and at the end of December £2,155.

GIRL PILOT OF FOURTEEN.

Paris, Feb. 23.—She will have to be young indeed who can dispute with Mlle. Andree Farman the proud title of the world's youngest aviator. Mlle. Farman, the daughter of M. Maurice Farman, one of the first pioneers of the air, though she only boasts of 14 summers made her first flight 11 years ago. Since last summer she has been acting as pilot, with her father in dual control of the machine, and though she has not yet got a pilot's certificate she recently made an unaided long distance flight of more than three hours' duration.

had been Chancellor of the Exchequer, and which it was essential that he should achieve.

The Government had agreed, in the case of those local authorities whose property was under the £200,000 limit, to finance their housing through the Local Loans Fund, in so far as they were unable to do it themselves.

PICTURES OF BOLSHEVIST ATROCITIES.

INTERRUPTIONS AT QUEEN'S HALL.

At a meeting at the Queen's Hall recently organized by the British Empire Union, experiences of life in Bolshevik Russia were related by a number of speakers. Prebendary A. W. Gough, who presided, said that the real Labour of this country was as sound, human, sincere, and desirous of progress and righteousness as any other party. But the voice that claimed to speak for Labour was the voice of Labour; it was a voice that was working up a spirit alien to this country. (Cheers.) All the cant about nationalisation was intended to prepare the way for Bolshevism.

The Rev. R. Courtier Forster spoke on the oppression of the workers in Odessa by the "Reds," relating incidents which he had witnessed. Mr. Aylmer Maude, another speaker, was interrupted at several points.

Mme. Lydia Yavorska (Princess Baristinsky), who referred to the conditions in Petrograd, was also subjected to a number of interruptions from sections of the audience. She said that Lenin and Trotsky were sent in by Germany, and the Bolsheviks were aiming at the destruction of all cultured life. There was no freedom, and permits had to be procured for everything. Maxim Gorki was a known pro-German, and Germany had spread class hatred in Russia. The Bolshevik movement was a purely anti-Russian movement.

Miss May Healy, one of the two Irish sisters who recently returned from Russia, where they were school teachers, related her experiences, and said that those who had any illusions about the state of things in Russia should go out and live there. (Cheers.) There were further hostile interruptions during her address, but these were drowned by cheers.

Mr. John Pollock said that for two and a half years the Bolsheviks had governed by means of suppression of the Press. The result had been a reign of terror.

A series of lantern slides was shown by M. E. Luboff, illustrating Bolshevik atrocities. On photographs of Lenin and Trotsky being shown they were received with hisses and some applause.

QUEEN MARY AND BLIND BABIES.

PRINCESS MARY SHOWS IDEAL NURSERY.

Princess Mary had the pleasure recently of showing Queen Mary the set of nursery rooms which she designed for the Ideal Homes Exhibition arranged by the *Daily Mail*. The King and Queen were paying a morning visit to Olympia, and it was obvious that Princess Mary was anxious to point out to her mother the many good ideas, which make her nurseries ideal rooms for little folk to play and sleep in.

"Quite an amusing room," said the Queen, as she stepped into the day nursery, with its bright stencilling.

"But why isn't the bird singing?" inquired Princess Mary anxiously, as the King and Queen began to inspect the pretty rooms in detail. And at her request a key was turned and a mechanical bird in a cage began to trill a song.

"The King was especially interested in the model allotment."

"I like these little allotments," he said. "They have done a great deal of good."

The King and Queen were received by Mr. Thomas Marlowe, chairman of the Associated Newspapers.

Their Majesties inspected the electric house, and had explained to them the process by which the most "modest" household can ensure a constant supply of hot water.

There was a moment of silence when the King and Queen halted in front of the low platform on which some blind babies from Sunshine House, Chorley Wood, were at play. Then the little ones sang for the Royal visitors, to an accompaniment played by a blind instructress, "The Birdies' Song."

NOTICES.

IRRESISTIBLE!

SPECIAL LINES FOR ONE WEEK.

Libby's Red Alaska Salmon

in 1 lb tins 30 cents per tin.

American Sardines in pure Olive Oil

per large tin 40 cents

Campbell's Soups

all kinds 20 cents per tin or \$2.20 per dozen.

Libby's Mammoth Asparagus

55 cents per tin or \$6.00 per dozen.

Crosse & Blackwell's Fresh Herrings

20 cents per tin.

Black Currants "IXL" Brand

50 cents per tin.

Plums & Greengages "IXL" Brand

30 cents per tin.

Black Currant Jelly

30 cents per tin.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Watson's

HYGIENOL

A powerful disinfectant, germicide and deodorant.

Extremely economical in use most effective in operation.
Price Per Pint 50cts. Per Gallon \$2.25.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

"SPRING" SHIRTS, PYJAMAS,

SOCKS, TIES

COLLARS

We are now receiving large consignments of goods by every mail, including the above. You will do well to pay our store a visit.

TIES

Wide ends in spots, Printed Crepes & Fey Designs, also a large assortment of Bats-wing Ties for Bows.

\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75.

SHIRTS

A large & varied assortment of striped Tunic Shirts, Mercerised Cotton, Prints, & Zephyrs, also White Silk Striped Tunic, & Tennis Shirts.

\$2.95 to \$4.50.

SOCKS

Special line of Gant's Mercerised Cotton

Socks, in Plain Shades of Grey, Brown,

Black, & White.

All Sizes \$1.00 pr.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., HONGKONG.

WOMEN JURORS.

CURIOUS RESULTS OF THE NEW ACT.

In surveying the vista of privileges and possibilities opened up by the passing of the Sex Discrimination (Removal) Act, 1919, it would seem that some of the responsibilities incurred by women under that Act have been overlooked by those who have recently touched upon the matter in their public speeches. Not the least of such responsibilities is that of serving on juries. The Act states clearly that "a person shall not be exempted by sex or marriage from the liability to serve as a juror," and expressly repeals the provision in the Jurors Act, 1870, that "the word juror shall mean male persons only."

It is, therefore, clear that as soon as next September arrives, over-seers of parishes, clerks of the peace, and other officials responsible for the making up of jury books and jury lists, will have to place the name of every properly qualified woman upon the list of persons liable to serve on juries—grand, special, or petty. Each coroner also may, and no doubt will, at the proper time, summon such women as he may require to serve on juries at his instance.

Under the new enactment, any party to an issue, whether civil or criminal, may apply to the Judge before whom the case is to be heard for a jury composed of women only, so that all Courts of whatever kind must be prepared to provide facilities for such a novel kind of "special jury." Even Sir W. S. Gilbert, in *Trial by Jury*, did not venture to anticipate the possibility of a jury of maiden ladies considering the merits of a claim for breach of promise of marriage; but in the future such a state of things is not only possible but probable. No doubt, in a case where a dispute arises as to the fit of a dress or other garment, the presiding Judge will welcome the presence of women experts, should a suitor desire a verdict from a jury composed entirely of women.

In criminal cases, however, other and more serious considerations arise, which were, perhaps, not contemplated by the framers of the new statute. In cases of murder, treason, and treason felony, a jury must still be kept separate from the outer world during the whole time of the trial, which may extend over several days. On the trial of a woman for murder it is not at all improbable that a jury of women only may be demanded, and quite apart from other complications that might arise, it is not difficult to imagine the condition of a household unexpectedly deprived of a mother's or housekeeper's supervision. Even a "locking up" for a midday adjournment of the Court would probably be found by most women to be very irksome. Again, suppose a man and a woman are charged together with an offence, either of them might be able to give cogent reasons for trial before a jury composed of men only or of women only, and in such case it might become necessary to give two trials instead of one.

It is not clear whether power is given under the new Act for the empanelling of a jury composed of both sexes indifferently, but, if it should turn out that its provisions may be so construed, curious developments may result, such as, for instance, a husband and wife, a father and daughter, a brother and sister, or even an affianced couple, serving together on the same jury. Quite apart from the possibility that such a state of things might lead to dissension in the home circle, it would seem to be repugnant to all proper feeling that the class of evidence which frequently has to be given in the Divorce and Criminal Courts should be discussed by a jury composed of both sexes. In addition, it is possible that in such cases influences might be brought to bear upon an individual juror to induce him or her to give a verdict other than "according to the evidence." Although under the Act "Rules of Court" (whatever that phrase may mean) may be made to deal with the selection of jurors, it is somewhat difficult to imagine how rules can deal with all the physiological and psychological considerations which will almost certainly arise if mixed juries are empanelled.

The Act of Parliament, while apparently giving full rein to the supposed desire of women for perfect equality with men in regard to jury service, at the same time provides for distinctions to be made between the

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG—11th April, 1920, 1st Sunday after Easter. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Service. Hymns: Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Festal Venite: Psalms: 3 (Hopkins), 57 (Hopkins). Te Deum: Woodward, Smart, Turle. Benedictus: Hymns: 136 (Part 2), 1140. N.R.—Psalm 3, verses 3, 4, 7, 8 in unison. Psalm 57, verses 1, 6, 9, 12 in unison. Hymn 126, verses 2, 6 in unison. Hymn 140, verses 1, 3, 5 in unison. Litany (12 noon.) Evening-song (6 p.m.) Responses: Festal. Psalms: 103 (Ouseley). Magnificat: Macfarren. Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Anthem: "Love not the world."—Sullivan. Hymns: 612, 136. Sevenfold Amen. Voluntary: Offertoire. Batista. N.B.—Psalm 103, verses 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 17, 19, 22 in unison. Hymn 611, verses 1, 4, 6 in unison. Hymn 136, verses 1, 4, 6 in unison.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOWLOON—11th April, 1920.—1st Sunday After Easter. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Holy Communion. Hymns: 5; Tune, 4 A. & Modern. Venite: Elvey. Psalms: 3 Hopkins, 57 Macfarren. Te Deum: Grant 164. Jubilate Deo: Ouseley. Hymns: 590. Hymn: 433. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Hymns: 560; Tune, 299 A. & Modern. Psalm: 103 Smart. Magnificat: Barnby. Nunc Dimittis: Foster. Hymn: 567. Hymn: 30; Tune, 229 A. & Modern. Vesper In "F." Choir Practice Tuesday and Friday, at 6 p.m. Sharp.

UNION CHURCH KENNEDY ROAD.—Sunday Services Apr. 11th. Morning at 11 a.m. Hymns: 365, 354, 58, 284. Psalm 91. Evening at 6 p.m. Hymns: 10, 129, 111, 363. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, WAN CHAI.—Sunday 11th April, 1920. Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Preacher: Rev. T. C. Morris. Evening Service 6.00 p.m. Preacher: Rev. C. C. Morris.

S. PETER'S CHURCH.—Low Sunday, April 11th. 8.00 a.m. Easter Communion, 11.00 a.m. Sung Eucharist, preceded by Matins. Preacher: Rev. A. J. S. Stearn, M.A.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST POINT.—Sunday, April 11th, 1920. 8 a.m. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, and Sermon.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

THE GOSPEL HALL.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services.—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 5 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, GLENELLY.—Low Masses at 6.7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, ARSENAL STREET.—Sunday Evening. Gospel Services 6 p.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, GARDEN ROAD.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST.—Macdonnell Road. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

TOYS FROM GERMANY.

During December and January last, said Sir Auckland Geddes in the House of Commons toys to the value of £192,587 were imported into England from Germany, and from Holland £17,140 worth, but it was impossible to say what proportion of the latter, if any, were of German origin.

sexes, and the practical working of the new procedure will undoubtedly be followed with great interest by all those who have business in our various Courts of law.—Times.

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL BENEFIT ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in England)
Having been appointed Fire and Marine Underwriting Agents to the above Company we are prepared to issue Policies at current rates.

UNION TRADING CO.
Prince's Buildings
Hongkong, 10th April, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 15th April, 1920
commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 6 Godown, Holt's Wharf, Kowloon
(More or less damaged by seawater)
8787 Bundles Box Shooks

Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 16th April, 1920,
commencing at 2.45 p.m.
at Clarendon, Kimberley Road, Kowloon.
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.
(Full particulars from catalogue)
On view from Thursday, the 15th inst.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

DIZZINESS AND SICK HEADACHES.

arise from constipation, biliousness and disordered liver. To cure them there is nothing better than



the little gentle-as-nature laxative which neither gripe nor purges. Pinkettes purify the blood, clear the skin, prevent diarrhoea and dysentery, relieve Piles. Obtainable from all druggists, also post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Seeburn Road, Shanghai.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on March 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Station	Level
City Hill	100.00
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STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

DENNISTON PLAYERS

will inaugurate their Season on

Saturday, 17th April,
at 9.15 p.m. in

"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

Booking Plans Open at MOURE'S
on Wednesday, 14th inst.

Prices: \$4, \$3 & \$1.

NOTICE.

SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.

MONDAY AT THE CITY HALL
FROM 4 TO 6 P.M.
To the Electors.

Gentlemen—
I have been asked by a number of Kowloon residents to stand for election to the Sanitary Board, and I have pleasure in offering myself as a candidate who possesses a knowledge of Kowloon's needs, gained from over ten years residence in that district. I have been engaged in building and architectural work for twenty-eight years, and may reasonably claim to have a working knowledge of the technical side of the Department's functions.

In the event of my election I will, so far as the work of the Sanitary Board permits, devote my best efforts to obtaining the following—

1. The laying out of new building areas to meet the needs of the different communities.
2. The preservation of the 100 feet wide Nathan and Coronation Roads for domestic buildings of an European type.

3. Adequate water supply, and the provision of water from the Government mains for flushed drainage to property of an European type.

4. Light Motor Bus Services to healthy residential areas, and the preservation of such areas from the noise of Tramways.

5. A Hospital for Europeans in Kowloon.

6. The filling in of swamp areas.

7. The provision of Playgrounds for the children of the different communities.

8. The amendment of the Building Regulations with a view to obtaining better and cheaper houses suitable for family life in the Colony.

Middle-class Europeans, Portuguese as well as British, have been driven by increased rentals from the middle levels of Hongkong, and are increasingly looking to the comparatively level ground of the peninsula as a solution of their housing problem, and my work for the Kowloon Residents' Association has been undertaken with a view to the betterment of conditions of housing in that locality. In such effort no portion of the community can be neglected without creating a situation affecting adversely the remaining portion. The needs of all must be considered and provided for. If elected, I shall endeavour, along the lines I have indicated, to work for this general betterment.

Yours truly,
J. CAER CLARK.

NOTICE.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section).

The Public is hereby notified that on and after Wednesday April 14th the following alterations will be made in the Time Table:—On Wednesdays and Saturdays an additional Train will leave Kowloon for Shum Chun at 2.20 p.m. returning from Shum Chun at 9.04 p.m. The train at present timed to leave Kowloon on Sundays at 11.33 a.m. will after the above date leave at 12.01 p.m. as on week days.

New Time Tables will be available on the 14th instant.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1920.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The 2nd GYMKHANA MEETING OF THE SEASON will be held at the HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, commencing at 3.30 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1920.

NOTICE.

AILEEN & DORIS WOODS

resume their

DANCING TUITION

MONDAY, April 12th for two

weeks only.

All Communications to the

Hongkong Hotel.

NOTICE.

The Captain, Owners, or Agents of the United States Shipping Board Steamer "Lake Farrar" will not be responsible for any debts incurred by any members of the crew of said vessel.

United States Shipping Board.

By The Robert Dollar Co., Agents

By RAY E. GUNN

Manager.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1920.

NOTICE.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting

will be held in the Club House on

Friday 23rd inst. at 5.45 p.m.

Business:—

1. To Receive Committee's

Report and Statement of accounts

for year ended 31st December,

1919.

2. To Elect Office Bearers for

ensuing year.

3. To Discuss Club business

generally.

D. GOW,

Acting Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

Re. Estate of the Late R.J. White

Chinese M. Customs,

Canton.

NOTICE is hereby given that

any persons having claims

against the Estate of the late

R.J. White, who died at

Shameen, Canton, on the 23rd

of February last, 1920 are required

to send particulars of such

claims to the undersigned before

the 1st of May 1920, and all

persons indebted to the said

estate are required to make pay-

ment before the aforementioned

date.

No Claim will be met after the

30th April 1920.

J. A. BULLIN.

Power of attorney for

Mrs. A. M. White.

c/o The Dairy Farm, Ice &

Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

Shameen, Canton.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU
DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS

WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX No. —

WANTED.

WANTED.—Young Lady, English, wishing to arrive South Africa early August would like to accompany others travelling same route or would help with children by arrangement. Apply Box 339 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—House or Flat required.—Furnished or Unfurnished on long or short lease. Apply Box 340 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

The Third Annual General Meeting of the above Association will be held at the City Hall, on Thursday the 15th of April, 1920, at 5.30 p.m. for the following purposes:—

To receive the Report of the Committee and Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1919.

To elect the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.

H. B. L. DOWBIGGIN,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1920.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1915).

Subscribers to the above Loan are hereby notified that redemption of the bonds drawn at Peking on the 20th March 1920 will begin on the 12th April 1920.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communications or any of the branches of the above banks; and also at the Shanghai Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Bonds having as their two terminal numbers any of the following groups, viz. 09, 11, 16, 25, 34, 40, 41, 47, 55, 61, 67, 73, 75, 90, 97, 99, are drawn bonds.

F. A. AGLEN,

Inspector General of Customs.

Inspector General of Customs.

Peking, 26th March, 1920.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

SURPRISE VOTE WITH WHIPS ON.

Through a combination of members of all parties, the Government recently suffered the first defeat in the division lobby since the beginning of the present session, and their second since the beginning of the present Parliament.

In the course of the debate which ended thus unpleasantly for Ministers plain warning had been given of what was likely to happen unless some substantial concession was made to the supporters of the resolution under discussion—a motion by Sir James Remnant calling attention to the pensions of ex-police officers, and inviting the House to declare itself of opinion that "it is desirable that pensions of all police officers and men retired before the 1st April, 1919, should be increased to such an extent as will meet the increased cost of living."

Pressed to give pledges in the sense of the resolution, the Home Secretary readily responded with a promise to consider any hard cases that might be brought to his notice, but otherwise firmly declined to commit the Government to additional financial obligations. Oddly enough, even in announcing this decision he took occasion to acknowledge the unanimity with which members had been insisting on a different line of policy.

Towards the close of the debate there seemed to be some prospect of the motion being talked out, but, to the perceptible disappointment of Ministers, this last chance of escape from an awkward situation was eventually denied them. On the call to a division the Government Whips (Lord E. Talbot and Captain Guest) were put on as tellers against the motion, a course against which Mr. Short had previously been sharply warned by some of his own supporters, while Sir James Remnant and Mr. Seddon, both Coalition members, acted as tellers on the other side. In the result, the motion was carried by 123 votes to 57, a majority against the Government as Colonel Wedgwood promptly and unkindly informed Mr. Bonar Law, of more than two to one.

Needless to say, the incident caused a good deal of commotion, mostly of a hilarious character. Taunts were freely flung across the floor from the Opposition side to the Treasury bench, now filled from end to end by a line of extremely dejected Ministers. "Another Paisley!" shouted the Liberals, and "Resign!" chimed in their Labour neighbours. With mock gravity Colonel Wedgwood called for a statement of the Government's intentions after the misfortune that had befallen them, but apart from a somewhat rueful smile no response was vouchsafed by Mr. Law to the invitation.

Soon afterwards the House turned with restored sedateness to other business.

DEGREES FOR WOMEN AT OXFORD.

Women may soon be matriculated and admitted to degrees in the University of Oxford. In Congregation recently the preamble of a statute was passed, without a division, making this provision. Initial steps were taken in October last, when counsel's advice was taken as to whether the University had power to admit women to membership and degrees. It was favourable, and it was decided to promote Parliamentary legislation to ensure the power by means of a statute made by the University itself.

ALLIED NOTE TO HOLLAND.

THE FULL TEXT.

The text of the reply to Holland regarding the extradition of the ex-Kaiser, approved by the Supreme Council on February 14, was issued recently. The reply says—

The Powers do not ask the Queen's Government to depart from its traditional policy, but consider that the nature of their request—which does not in their opinion depend solely or even mainly on Dutch municipal law—has not been adequately appreciated.

No question of prestige is at stake, and the Powers cannot wait for the creation of a world tribunal competent to examine international crimes before bringing to trial the responsible author of the catastrophe of the Great War.

It is precisely this contemplated trial which would prepare the way for such a tribunal.

Would not the refusal of the Queen's Government to hand over the ex-Emperor, if persisted in, create an unfortunate precedent tending to render ineffective any proceedings taken by an international tribunal against criminals in high places?

The Government of the Netherlands does not appear to consider that it shares with the other civilized nations the duty of securing the punishment of crimes against justice and the principles of humanity—crimes for which William of Hohenzollern undeniably bears a heavy responsibility.

It is impossible to disregard the collective force of the request.

The Netherlands Government has surely not forgotten that the policy and personal actions of the man required for judgment by the Powers have cost the lives of approximately ten million men, murdered in their prime, and have been responsible for the mutilation or shattered health of three times as many; the laying waste and destruction of millions of square miles of territory in countries formerly industrious, peaceable, and happy; and the piling up of war debts running into billions, the victims being men who had defended their freedom, and incidentally that of Holland. The economic and social existence of all these nations has been thrown into confusion and is now jeopardized by famine and want, the terrible results of that war of which William II. was the author.

The Allies cannot conceal their surprise at finding, in the Dutch reply, no single word of disapproval of the crimes committed by the Emperor, crimes which outrage the most elementary sentiments of humanity, and civilization, and of which, in particular, so many Dutch nationals have themselves been the innocent victims on the high seas. To help to bring to justice the author of such crimes—crimes for which, in the words of Goethe, the culprits are "punitendi aut certe amovendi" (Book II, chap. 21, a 4) plainly accords with the aims of the League of Nations.

How can anyone fail to be impressed by the reactionary manifestations which have followed the refusal of Holland, and the dangerous encouragement thus given to all those who are opposed to the just chastisement of the culprits and their exemplary condemnation, whatever their social position?

Holland, whose history tells of long struggles for liberty, and who has suffered so grievously through disregard of justice, could not place herself by such a narrow conception of her duties, outside the comity of nations.

The duty which none can avoid for national reasons, however

weighty they may be, is to unite in order to mete out exemplary punishment to the responsible authors of the disasters and abominations of the war, and to endeavour to revive conception of solidarity and humanity in the German nation, which is still unconvinced of the falsity of the tenets of its Governments, who professed that might was right, and that success condoned crime.

It was from this point of view, and not exclusively from the national standpoint, that the Powers requested the Government of the Queen to hand over William of Hohenzollern, and from this point of view they now renew that request.

The Powers desire to remind the Government of the Netherlands that if it should persist in its attitude of detachment towards the presence of the Imperial family on its territory, so close to Germany, it would assume direct responsibility both for sheltering a criminal from the claims of justice, and for that propaganda which is so dangerous to Europe and the whole world. It is indisputable that the permanent presence of the ex-Emperor, under a fatally ineffectual supervision, at a few kilometres distance from the German frontier, where he continues to be the centre of active and increasing intrigue, constitutes, for the Powers, who have made superhuman sacrifices to destroy this mortal danger, a menace which they cannot be called upon to accept.

The rights they possess in virtue of the most express principles of the law of Nations entitle them, and make it their duty, to take such measures as are required for their own security.

The Powers cannot conceal the painful impression made upon them by the refusal of the Dutch Government to hand over the ex-Emperor to them, without any consideration of the possibility of reconciling the scruples of Holland with some effective precautionary measures, to be taken either on the spot or by holding the ex-Emperor at a distance from the scene of his crimes, making it impossible for him to exert his disastrous influence in Germany in the future. Although a proposal of this nature would not have corresponded fully to the request of the Powers, it would at least have afforded proof of those feelings which Holland cannot but possess.

The Powers urge upon the Dutch Government in the most solemn and pressing manner the importance attaching to a fresh consideration of the question put before her. They desire that it may be clearly understood how grave the situation might become if the Netherlands Government were not in a position to give those assurances which the safety of Europe so imperatively demands.

KNEW GRACE DARLING.

An old association with Grace Darling has been severed by the death of Captain James Milne, of Aberdeen. The captain, who was 92, sailed to most countries of the world, and it was his proud boast that, although he had been exposed to most of the great storms during the last half of the past century, he had never lost a man at sea. Two of his vessels were lost. One was run down in a collision, and another was ice-bound for two winters in the Baltic. One of his ships became a total wreck near the Faroe Islands, of the Northumbrian coast, where Grace Darling's father was lighthouse-keeper. Captain Milne was Mr. Darling's guest for about a fortnight, and heard from him the thrilling story of his daughter's daring efforts in rescuing the passengers and crew of the ill-fated Forfarshire.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP

"BOLTON CASTLE"

From NEW YORK

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 20th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst. at 10 a.m. by Goddard & Douglas.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

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Agents.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"STENTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 7th April.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th April, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 27th April or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1920.

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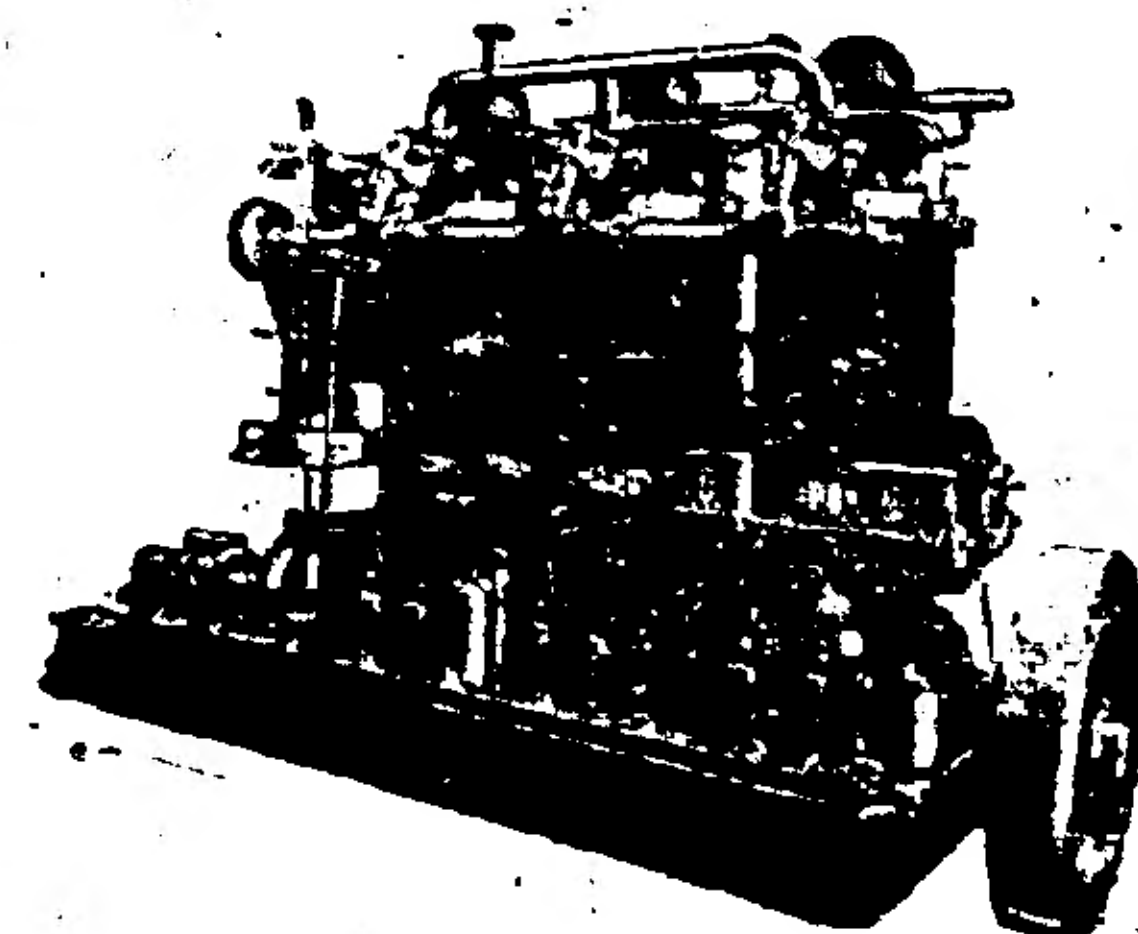
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DOUGLAS-PENNANT INQUIRY COSTS £9,585.

Cries of "Oh, oh!" greeted Mr. Bonar Law's statement in the House of Commons in reply to a question by Sir J. Butcher, that the total cost, chargeable on public funds, of the Douglas-Pennant inquiry was estimated at £9,585. This amount, Mr. Bonar Law added, was made up as follows: Legal costs, £3,251; other costs, £1,489; cost of the officers implicated, £4,845. The last item, however, was not final, as the costs had not yet been taxed.

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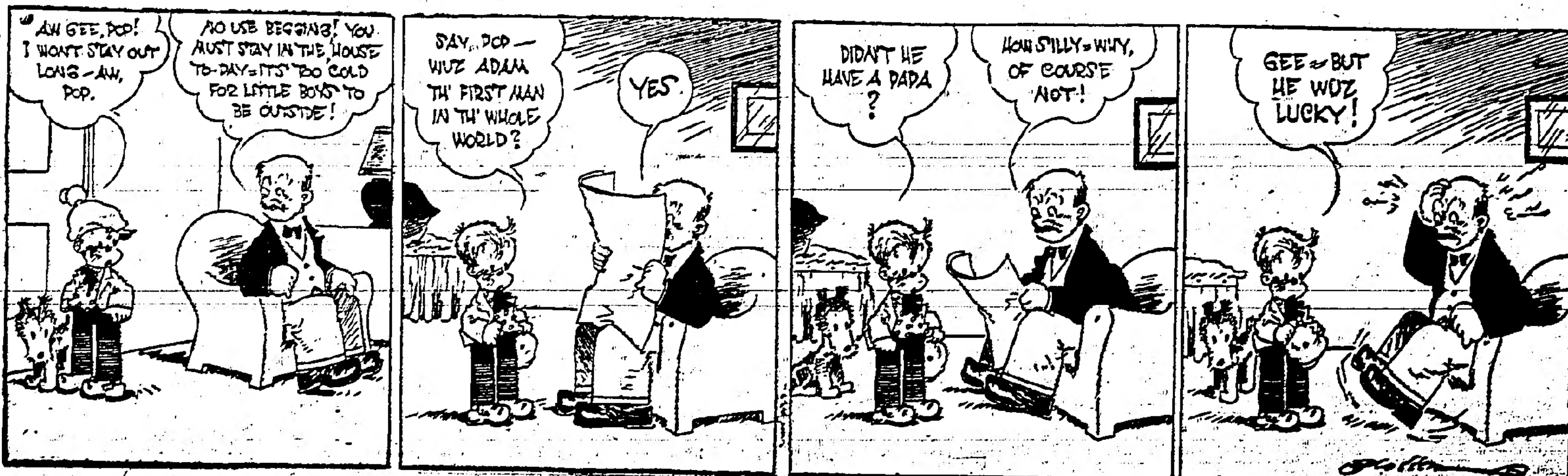
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamen, Canton, who are our agents there.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.
Office address: 11, Lee House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1920.

SHIPPING POSSIBILITIES.

In the shipping business of the future one has to look forward to strenuous competition not so much between the Germans and British, as before the war, as between the latter and the Americans. During the period of wartime restrictions upon the shipbuilding and the shipping trade of Great Britain, British business men could not but entertain a certain degree of uneasiness at the feverish activities of the nation on the other side of the Atlantic in the sphere of shipbuilding which, standardised and under the single control of the United States Shipbuilding Corporation, has resulted in the production of a vast fleet which may very well compete with British vessels for the carrying trade of the world. American Government officials during the war took particular pains to explain that the building of these was actuated by a desire to relieve the shipping situation in Europe which had become acute, and eventually to give the United States a sufficient number of vessels to enable her to cope with her own requirements for tonnage. This sentiment was, on several occasions given expression to by Mr. Hurley when he was Chairman of the Board Shipping, but British shipping interests were alive to the possibility of eventual post-war competition by this large fleet of vessels. What was anticipated has happened, and testimony of this fact can be found in the enormous number of American Shipping Board's vessels now on the Pacific, where hitherto British and Japanese boats were in the majority. The coastal trade of China and other southern regions are also being encroached upon by these American vessels whose number at the present moment is legion.

The motive underlying the activities of Shipping Board officials were revealed to the full extent when the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at New York a few days ago wired that, notwithstanding protests from the American shipping interests, the Shipping Board has decided to place the greater number of its vessels under the control of the Hamburg-Amerika Line, to be operated for the benefit of German foreign trade over the Company's pre-war routes. Further, in the same communication we glean the information that this action was decided upon by the Shipping Board in their anxiety to have a sole hand in what was formerly the extensive business of the German Line to the exclusion of the British. It is worthy of remark that this action on the part of Shipping Board officials is condemned by American shipping men, who, whatever their schemes in competition with British interests may be, have not hesitated to point to the certainty that as soon as the Huns have established their foreign trade with the aid of the Board's ships, these vessels will be replaced by German craft. From what we have learned of the workings of the German mind, we cannot but express the belief that the fears of the American shipping men will be justified in the future. However, the Shipping Board officials are determined that the British at least shall not be given the opportunity to extend their trade over these routes. It is somewhat inexplicable why the Shipping Board has not decided to take over the routes, as its declared apprehension of British trade expansion would lead one to expect instead of going to such pains to help the Hun to earn his own living.

Another point in the communication referred to is the intention of the Shipping Board to man the ships with the former crews of this German Company, and to naturalise them as American citizens before being put to work on these vessels under the American flag. The process of naturalisation, *à la Américaine*, is simple and short, but how will the Americanised Hun be received by the British business men of the British Colonies which are to be within the field of activities of the Company? Hongkong is, of course, included in the run to China, and it will be interesting to find what reception the Company will meet with from those business men in the Colony who have expressed their intention of not dealing with the enemy for a term of years.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

AN IMPROVEMENT.

Nothing has yet been issued by the Government regarding the completion of the work of linking up our outlying Police Stations to Hongkong by telephone communication, but it is now fairly general knowledge that this important piece of administrative work has been finished. Since the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., raised the question in the Legislative Council, following the murder of the late Sergeant Glendinning at Tai O and the fire at Cheung Chow, nothing much has been heard of the matter but in the meantime the special cables have been on order and were, we hear, expected out some considerable time ago. But they have recently arrived and have been laid, and it is now possible for the police at Tai O, Cheung Chow, Lamna and Kat O to have direct telephonic communication with the Colony. This is an improvement of a very considerable nature on the state of things existing before, when communication was limited to signalling and sometimes even to a launch trip. The efficiency of the force is considerably heightened by this new installation and it is appropriate that the improvement should take place at a time when matters from a police point of view are extremely satisfactory. None can gainsay the fact that the Captain Superintendent has not only made himself extremely popular among all ranks but has also carried out many improvements in the administration and working of the force. To the returned men a thoughtful consideration as regards rank has been shown and in the matter of new recruits the recent grievance would appear to have been smoothed over. And it is to be hoped that things will continue as satisfactory for a considerable time to come.

THAT CANTON GOVERNMENT.

With Wu Ting-fang, Tang Shao-yi, Sun Yat-sen and other Southern leaders having left Canton, apparently for good, it will be intensely interesting to see what happens to the so-called Military Government. The other day there was a report that it might be established at Yunnan, but the latest rumour is that it is to be re-created in Shanghai.

A more hopeless tangle it would hardly be possible to imagine. The very idea of a Canton Government being operated from Shanghai is too funny for words, the more so since, if there is to be a Canton Government, there is not the least reason why it should not function in its proper place. There is no revolution in Canton. Then why the necessity of shifting the Government? The only conclusion one can come to is that a certain clique of politicians are determined to keep what power they can in their own hands, and that inasmuch as they cannot, for various reasons, pull together and with others in Canton, they are going to a more congenial meeting-place. But at best the Government can only be one in name, for how can it hope to govern from Shanghai or even keep any control of Canton's finances? What we are more interested in are the possible developments in Canton itself. With all the "old hands" gone excepting the notorious Shum, who's going to rule the roost?

BRAVO, LABOUR!

The extreme British Labourites appear to be coming to their senses in a most gratifying way. Mr. Philip Snowden made a good start at the opening of the I. L. P. Conference at Glasgow by telling his hearers how foolish it would be to attempt to force a revolution or to indulge in violence. Now the Party has withdrawn from the International Socialist Conference at Geneva and rejected a proposal to affiliate with the Moscow International. All of which seems to show that the British Labourite is sound at heart. If our working men are wise in their day and generation, they will have nothing to do with these international movements. They should be sufficiently independent to stand on their own feet, without seeking either the assistance or sympathy of Continental agitators to help them in their aspirations. Things are getting decidedly better for the labouring classes at home, and present grievances will readjust themselves by-and-by if constitutional methods are only given a fair trial. The idea of revolution or a concerted upheaval with the workers of other nations is, we believe, repugnant to all Britishers, Labourites included.

DAY-BY-DAY.

THE BEST ANTISEPTIC FOR DECAY IS AN ACTIVE INTEREST IN HUMAN AFFAIRS.

During yesterday four non-fatal cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified.

Mr. J. Caer Clark's election address in connection with the Sanitary Board election on Monday appears on Page 4 of this issue.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Harold Green to act as Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department.

During the quarter ended March 31st, eleven samples of milk and eight of whisky were examined on the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance. Of these, one sample of whisky was adulterated.

The following firms have been granted licences to trade under the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Ordinance 1919, Ordinance No. 1 of 1919—C. E. Richardson, the China Overseas Trading Co. (1919) Ltd., Himly & Co.

During March the average mean temperature in the Colony was 62.4, the highest point being 80.4, on the 11th, and the lowest 50.6, on the 4th. There were 82.6 hours of sunshine and 139-inch of rain. The average humidity was 84.

The 1st Garrison Battalion Manchester Regiment has arrived home from Hongkong, where it had served during the greater part of the war, and, having landed at Plymouth, proceeded to its dispersal centre. The battalion was relieved at Hongkong by the Wiltshires.

It is notified that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint a Board of Education for the purpose of assisting the Director of Education with advice on matters pertaining to the development and improvement of education in the Colony. The Board will consist of the following members:—Director of Education, (Chairman), Inspector of English Schools, Inspector of Vernacular Schools, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Professor G. W. Ferguson, M.A., Rev. T. W. Pearce, LL.D., Rev. A. D. Stewart, M.A., Very Rev. Father P. de Maria, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. A. F. Arculli, Mr. A. F. B. Silva-Netto and Mrs. Alice D. Hickling, M.B.E.

POLICE MISTAKE.

A RE-ARRESTED MAN.

Owing to an oversight in the Police Records Department, a Chinese convict, who a few days ago completed his sentence for larceny, escaped the more serious sentence for returning from banishment. In 1918, the prisoner was banished from Singapore with the injunction that he would be prosecuted if he returned to Singapore or any other British Colony. Disregarding the order, he came to Hongkong and was arrested and convicted of theft in January. He completed his term only two days ago and was discharged from prison. The Police then discovered that he was a banished and re-arrested him yesterday at Saiwanho. The Magistrate (Mr. R. O. Hutchison), before whom the charge was heard this morning, expressed disapproval of the unfair action of the Police in re-arresting the man after he had only enjoyed two days' liberty. Mr. King, A. S. P., was called and he stated that it was a departmental mistake. Sgt. Henderson, who had charge of the records, was absent on active service when the man's record was registered. He wished to withdraw the charge, and the Police would see to it that the man would be banished from the Colony. The charge of returning from banishment, which had been preferred against the prisoner, was accordingly withdrawn.

1895.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending April 17th, 1895.)

THE DOLLAR.

April 12th. The rate of the Dollar, on demand, to-day is 2s. 1-1/4d.

THEN AS NOW—THE CHOLERA STRIKE.

April, 12th.—As confidentially predicted in our last issue would be the case, the so-called strike, as far as the ring-leaders are concerned, ended this morning in an ignominious collapse all along the line. It has, therefore, been unnecessary for the military and police to continue to render invaluable assistance to the shipping firms, neither have the convicts been called upon to jump coal at Wanchai or to load vessels in the harbour. The mysterious individuals known as the strike leaders, are however still at large, and although the Government has offered a reward of \$1,000 for information leading to the arrest of even one of these mischievous individuals yet it is, we fear, quite on the cards that they will keep out of harm's way until the whole affair has blown over. A vigorous attempt was made a couple of days ago by the Government (who had applied to the Viceroy of Canton to use his influence to cause the alleged strike leaders to be driven out of Chinese Kowloon to get hold of some well-known agitators who have been in hiding in Kowloon for the past week, and Mr. Lockhart, Mr. May and Detective Inspector Quincey deserve credit for their untiring efforts in the direction indicated, although they have not been so successful as could be desired. The "move," however, doubtless instilled fear into the hearts of the enemy for they suddenly found themselves face to face with the wily detective and a squad of Canton "braves" who hunted them helter skelter out of their lair in a very short time, with the exception of one of their number who remonstrated with the soldiers and who, before making tracks over the hills said, "No wonder the Japs can lick you. Why, you are only useful for attacking your own defenceless countrymen."

CONCERT AT ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE.

April 14th.—A concert will be given at the rooms of the Engineers and Shipbuilders Institute this evening when a presentation will be made to its popular President, Mr. David Gillies, who will shortly go on holiday.

CHANGE IN CHINA COMMAND.

April 16th.—Major General Wilkison Black, is expected to arrive here by the English mail to-morrow to take over command from Lieut. General Barker.

BANK RETURNS.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st March, 1920, as certified by the Managers, of the respective Banks are:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	\$40,092,145	\$5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	\$23,767,151	\$17,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.	\$61,042	\$50,000
Total.	\$63,859,296	\$22,550,000
* Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £490,000.		
† Securities with the Crown Agents £180,000.		

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.

Sir,—I should like to point out to the Electors, through your valuable columns, that out of the six unofficial members of the Board only two are elected, the remaining four (two of whom must be Chinese) being nominated by the Governor. Non-official members hold office for three years, and this fact renders it necessary for Mr. Alabaster to offer himself for re-election. The non-Chinese nominated members at present are the Military Medical Officer, and Dr. Koch; the sitting elected member is Dr. Ozorio.

It will be seen that whilst the medical profession is very strongly represented on the Board, and the Portuguese community has its own representative, the general non-Chinese community has no elected representative on the Board. It becomes therefore very important to secure the best possible representative for this vacancy.

Mr. Alabaster's record on the Board and as member of the Legislative Council is too well known to need comment; but as I was a member of the Board for seven years, and latterly had the privilege of working with Mr. Alabaster as a colleague, I should like to record my testimony to the valuable work done by him.

Mr. Alabaster's wide experience in the Colony, coupled with his knowledge of its laws and administration, and his forceful and debating powers, render him a most valuable representative of the public, and it would be most unfortunate if the latter should lose his services.

Whilst I sympathise heartily with the aims and objects of the Kowloon Residents' Association, I can only regard it as unfortunate that they should seek to expel so valuable a representative as Mr. Alabaster.

The needs and interest of Kowloon have bulked very largely before the Board during the last seven years, and I can assure the electors that they have always received full and sympathetic attention.

If the Kowloon Residents' Association, or any other section of the community, should desire to bring any matter before the attention of the Board, they could not do better than lay their case before Mr. Alabaster, if elected, who would not doubt give it the fullest consideration.

Further, I should like to suggest to the Kowloon Association and the Constitutional Reform Association that they should endeavour to secure more popular representation on the Board by the substitution of election for nomination in the case of one at least of the non-official seats before the next vacancy occurs.—Yours, etc.,

F. B. L. BOWEN.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1920.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. Walter Long has received a great compliment in being appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Wiltshire. It is rare that a commoner attains to this leadership of a county, but the Longs have a lineage in Wiltshire which entitles Mr. Long to the honour. For generations the family has been linked with the county, and it is appropriate that the Marquis of Lansdowne should be succeeded by a neighbour as well as a former political colleague.

Athletes will remember the winning of the long jump amateur championship by Sidney S. Abrahams, who also represented England at the Olympic Games. To-day, Mr. Abrahams, starts for Bombay, and ultimately takes up a judgeship in the civil administration of Mesopotamia. He was called to the Bar 11 years ago, after studying at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He competed in the long jump and the 100 yards when he was an undergraduate.

Alderman Sam Edwards, a former Lord Mayor of Birmingham, who has just died, had one special gift. He was an extremely fine reader of Scripture. Possessed of a strong, melodious voice, his reading of a chapter of Scripture at a great mission in Bingley Hall lives in the memory. The thousands present heard every word. Mr. Edwards made an excellent Lord Mayor. He was of striking appearance, and had been a local leader of the Free Churches for many years.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Were conditions normal, M. Poincaré would no doubt retire to his estate at Sampigny when he relinquishes his official Paris home, the Palais de l'Elysée, to his successor, M. Deschanel, to-day. But it is doubtful if the villa in Le Clos de Sampigny is yet ready for occupation, for the Germans completely destroyed the interior with shellfire. Last autumn, during one of his tours of the historical sectors of the Western Front, M. Poincaré visited his devastated property and gave directions for its reconstruction. His other private residences were also ruined during the war, one of them being bombed from the air and the other wrecked by an explosion.

The vicar who objects to the "jarring sounds of an individual here and there, singing for self and not for comradeship," might have adduced a rather telling example from the sad case of no less a person than Archbishop Temple, who had a voice by no means melodious. When he was Bishop of London, he was passing a mission church, and was drawn in by the sound of beautiful congregational singing, and joined in. But presently a musical working man next to him found the Bishop's untunefulness too much for him and stopped. Others followed suit, till at last the first nudged Temple with an impatient, "Dry up, mister; you're spoiling the whole show."

The most gifted inventor is not omniscient, and when Signor Marconi contemplates the extinction of "that miserable ticking machine, where on the newspaper offices depend," by the advent of wireless telephony, he overlooks one or two things which every journalist knows. A "ticker," whether it serves a newspaper office, a club, or a business firm, makes a record which may be preserved and read. If a telephone message is to fulfil the same purpose it will need a shorthand clerk to take it down and transcribe it with the liability to error which that operation involves. Moreover, if the messages are accessible to everyone possessing a radio-telegraph receiver, who is to pay for the news service?

Few of the members of the League of Nations Council, now sitting in St. James's Palace, realise that their deliberations are taking place on the site of an old hospital for lepers. Yet in the very place where these statesmen now gravely discuss the affairs of nations was once heard the dismal sound of the "cup and clapper," which solicited charity for the most hideous of disease. St. James's Hospital was originally for women only, to the number of 14, but eight "brethren" were afterwards appointed to administer divine service. The adjoining park was at the time a swamp, and a perpetual source of malaria. Henry the Eighth, in the year he married Anne Boleyn, acquired the hospital and built upon its site the present palace.

Even after the latest jump in price, silk hats are not so dear as some of the beaver hats which they ousted from fashion. These latter first came into vogue in Elizabethan days, and as the demand for them grew, so did the price. "I saw a complete gentleman of late," writes a Puritan pamphleteer in 1627, "whose beaver hat cost 31s., a feather 2s., the hat band 2s. Sixty years ago a man's hat and band cost but 5s." At first all the beaver hats worn by Englishmen came from abroad, and proclamations were issued in vain restricting their importation. In the reign of Charles I. a beaver company was formed in London to provide home-made hats. A Royal decree was issued confining the manufacture of beaver hats to this company, and forbidding dealers to be made, except for export, in which case they were to be brought to the company's hall and marked with a "D." Lord John Russell wore a beaver hat till the end of his life, and his friend Lord Lansdowne (grandfather of the present peer) also preferred beaver to silk. Beaver hats were about twice as heavy as any form of civilian headgear now in vogue. The late Duke of Argyll writes: "When Lord Lansdowne went to sleep at one of Professor Owen's lectures which he attended with the Prince, and his hat fell on a resounding floor, the noise made one pity the head which had to support it."

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BUILDING LOANS COMMITTEE.

NON-COUNCIL MEMBERS INELIGIBLE.

From the Hon. Secretary of the Kowloon Residents' Association we have received the following correspondence:

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E., Colonial Secretary.
March 31st, 1920.

Sir,
My Committee view with much satisfaction the extension of the principle of Government loans to private individuals for the purpose of financing the erection of houses for residential purposes, contained in the Government Gazette of the 27th inst.

They desire, however, to address the Government with reference to the composition of the Committee appointed to advise the Government regarding advances out of public funds for this purpose.

My Committee do not in any way wish to comment upon the suitability or otherwise of the gentlemen nominated, who are undoubtedly fully qualified to consider the question.

The action of the Government in forming the Committee is undoubtedly the expression of a desire to meet the rent problem, which is admitted by the Government to be "confined to the case of Europeans of moderate means."

My Committee, therefore, consider that the views of individuals of that class should be represented to the Government, and they feel that the Advisory Committee would be strengthened by the addition of the name of an individual coming under that category.

I am, consequently, instructed to respectfully suggest the inclusion of Mr. C. A. da Rosa, Incorporated Accountant, as an additional member, and to express the hope that the Government will favourably entertain the suggestion.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) W. JACKSON,
Hon. Secretary.

Sir,
With reference to your letter of the 31st March, 1920, suggesting the inclusion of an additional member to the Committee appointed to advise the Government on applications for advances from public funds for the purpose of building houses, I am directed to inform you that the Committee in question is a sub-committee of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council, and, therefore, it is regretted that the appointment of any body who is not a member of the Council is not possible.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. G. M. FLETCHER,
Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. Secretary,
Kowloon Residents' Association.

CLERGYMAN'S WORKHOUSE HOME.

After a heated discussion, Chippenham Guardians approved the action of the chairman in allowing the Rev. F. W. Martin and his wife, who were unable to get a house, to enter a cottage home at the workhouse on payment of 10s. a week. It was decided that no further applications of the kind should be entertained, and that the clergyman's tenancy shall not extend beyond three months.

BARROW TERRACE RENTS.

KOWLOON ASSOCIATION'S SUCCESSFUL PLEA.

The following letters have been sent us by the Hon. Secretary of the Kowloon Residents' Association:

March 25, 1920.
Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E., Colonial Secretary.

Sir,
I am instructed by my Committee to state that information has been received that three tenants of houses in Barrow Terrace, Kowloon, have been notified by their landlord to vacate their houses as at April 30, no reason being offered for what is considered to be an unwarrantable eviction.

The property in question is that which formed the subject of investigation by the Government last September, when an appeal by tenants against an exorbitant increase of rent was, happily, sustained.

It is believed that the circumstances surrounding the present landlord's action are sufficient to warrant the Government again intervening on behalf of the aggrieved tenants, whose "eviction" in favour of what are alleged to be preferential extra-Kowloon people would accentuate the house shortage in Kowloon.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) JACKSON,
Hon. Secretary.

Sir,
With reference to your letter of the 25th March, 1920, I am directed to inform you that the notices served upon the tenants of three houses in Barrow Terrace have been withdrawn.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. G. M. FLETCHER,
Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. Secretary,
Kowloon Residents' Association.

April 1, 1920.
Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E., Colonial Secretary.

Sir,
I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 29, No. 1 in 2576/1919.

My Committee have instructed me to express to you their profound satisfaction with the Government's action in sustaining their appeal on behalf of the affected tenants in Barrow Terrace, Kowloon.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) W. JACKSON,
Hon. Secretary.

LORD ROSEBERY'S GIFTS.

An Italian book of drawings in pen and ink on vellum—formerly attributed on insufficient grounds to Mantegna, has been presented to the British Museum by Lord Rosebery. The book, which dates from about 1460, was found at Padua in the eighteenth century, and was engraved by Novelli in 1795. Lord Rosebery has also given a sketch-book by Nicholas Bergheim, in its original parchment cover, containing spirited chalk drawings of animals and landscapes.

KOWLOON MATTERS.

GOOD WORK BY RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Secretary of the Kowloon Residents' Association sends us copies of the following correspondence which has passed between the Association and the Government:

March 22, 1920.
Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E., Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—I am instructed by the Committee of the Kowloon Residents' Association to invite the attention of the Government to several matters affecting its community, the first of which, at present, is the unsatisfactory condition of the Children's Playground, Chatham Road.

On the walls of the latrines thereon there are profusely inscribed pencilled obscenities—undoubtedly outrageous perversions by maturer hands than those of European children in the district. My Committee respectfully suggest the appointment of a caretaker; also the appointment of a Committee of Kowloon residents, whose duty it would be to periodically visit and inspect the area referred to.

My Committee also respectfully offers the suggestion that the above grounds be brought up-to-date by the creation of a sandpit, and the installation of the requisite equipment for physical exercises, i.e., maypole, swing and see-saw, etc., usually to be found on such juvenile recreation grounds.

Another matter which my Committee considers worthy of the Government's survey is the misuse of the seats on Nathan Road and on the Police Pier, invariably the resort of Chinese coolies.

In pursuit of my Committee's authority, I have to refer to the vacant ground forming a triangle outside the Ferry Wharf, which, my Committee believes, could be greatly improved by its being laid out as a grass plot containing a few botanical specimens.

In conclusion, my Committee desires me to enquire whether or not the Food Prices Control Committee is still in existence. If the reply is in the affirmative, I am to further enquire if the recently increased prices of various provisions, etc., imposed by compradores in Kowloon have the sanction of that body.

Arising from the last question, I am to enquire whether or not the Government considers it practicable to control the prices of local food products.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) W. JACKSON,
Hon. Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong,
27th March, 1920.

Sir,
With reference to your letter of the 22nd March, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Governor approves the appointment of a Committee of Kowloon residents in connection with the Children's Shelter; and the Government will provide a caretaker.

I shall be glad to meet representatives of your Association regarding the matter. The other questions raised in your letter under reply will be dealt with separately.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. G. M. FLETCHER,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,
Kowloon Residents' Association.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong,
29th March, 1920.

Sir,
With reference to your letter of the 22nd March, 1920, and your enquiry regarding the Food Committee, I am directed to inform you that the Committee has been dissolved.

The Government does not consider it practicable to control the prices of local food products as it is unable to control the sources of supply.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. G. M. FLETCHER,
Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. Secretary,
Kowloon Residents' Association.

April 1, 1920.
Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E., Colonial Secretary.

Sir,
I am directed by my Committee to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your letter dated March 27, No. 1822/1913. My Committee further direct me to express their highest appreciation of the approval of

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His Excellency the Governor of their suggestion of the appointment of a Committee of Kowloon Residents in connection with the Children's Shelter, and of the Government's provision of a caretaker.

My Committee also desire me to inform you that three of their number, Messrs. Frost, Petrie and Jackson, will avail themselves of the honour to meet and confer with you regarding the matter upon any date that will suit your convenience.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) W. JACKSON,
Hon. Secretary.

April 1, 1920.
Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E., Colonial Secretary.

Sir,
I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 29, No. 3229/1914, in response to an enquiry on behalf of my Committee regarding the Food Committee.

My Committee have noted the Government's impracticability to control the prices of local food products.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) W. JACKSON,
Hon. Secretary.

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West Ivan	F. W. Co.	Apr. 12
Genoa M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 13
Katori M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 13
Toba M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 13
Gaelic Prince	S. T. Co.	Apr. 13
Harold D.	R. D. Co.	Apr. 14
Eldridge	A. L.	Apr. 14
West Niger	P. M. Co.	Apr. 15
Burma M.	O. S. K.	Apr. 16
Dilwara	P. & O.	Apr. 16
Khiva	P. & O.	Apr. 17
West Wind	A. L.	Apr. 17
West Cadron	R. D. Co.	Apr. 17
Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 19
Coaxet	S. & D.	Apr. 22
Edmore	A. L.	Apr. 23
Samarang M. D. & Co.	A. L.	Apr. 25
City of Spokane	A. L.	Apr. 28
Dryden	A. L.	Apr. 29
St. Albans	P. & O.	Apr. 30
Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 30
Edmore	A. L.	Apr. 30
Tsuyama M.	N. Y. K.	E. Apr.
West Inskip	P. M. Co.	E. Apr.
Siam M.	O. S. K.	E. Apr.
West Jappa	F. W. Co.	May 1
Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	May 1
Suwa M.	O. S. K.	May 2
Tosyohashi M.	N. Y. K.	May 2
Kunijiri M.	O. S. K.	May 2
Korea M.	T. K. K.	May 3
Havana M.	O. S. K.	May 4
C. of Colombo	B. L.	May 5
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Chanchow	B. & S.	Apr. 11
Shansi	B. & S.	Apr. 11
Yeboshi M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 12
Melchi M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 12
Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	Apr. 13
St. Albans	P. & O.	Apr. 13
Namsang	J. M. Co.	Apr. 13
Chaksang	J. M. Co.	Apr. 13
Katori M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 13
Taming	B. & S.	Apr. 13
Tjitroem	J. C. J. L.	Apr. 13
Hailoong	D. L. Co.	Apr. 13
Chengtu	B. & S.	Apr. 13
Ichang	B. & S.	Apr. 13
Toyooka M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 14
Sinkiang	B. & S.	Apr. 15
Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	M. Apr.
Ganger M.	O. S. K.	M. Apr.
Madras	P. & O.	Apr. 16
Loongsang	J. M. Co.	Apr. 16
Aki M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 17
Chenan	B. & S.	Apr. 17
Tibodas	J. C. J. L.	Apr. 17
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General Agent for Southern Pacific.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong - Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	15th April
KOREA MARU	24,000	3rd May
YENYO MARU	22,000	27th May
SIBERIA MARU	24,000	15th June
SHINTO MARU	22,000	17th June

* Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ,

SALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

HENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers.

Tons

Leave Hongkong

KITO MARU 17,000 12th July.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the P. & O. Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information apply to the Agents.

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

June 2nd. May 15th. May 19th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

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STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

OFFICES: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A., Shanghai,

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For Seattle & Vancouver. For San Francisco.

"BRAVECOEUR" 25th April. "ELEPHANT" 22nd Apr.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 1ST FLOOR, POWELL'S BUILDING.

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"PERSIAN PRINCE" VIA PANAMA CANAL 2nd half May.

Steamers proceed VIA PANAMA OR SUEZ CANAL at Owners option

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

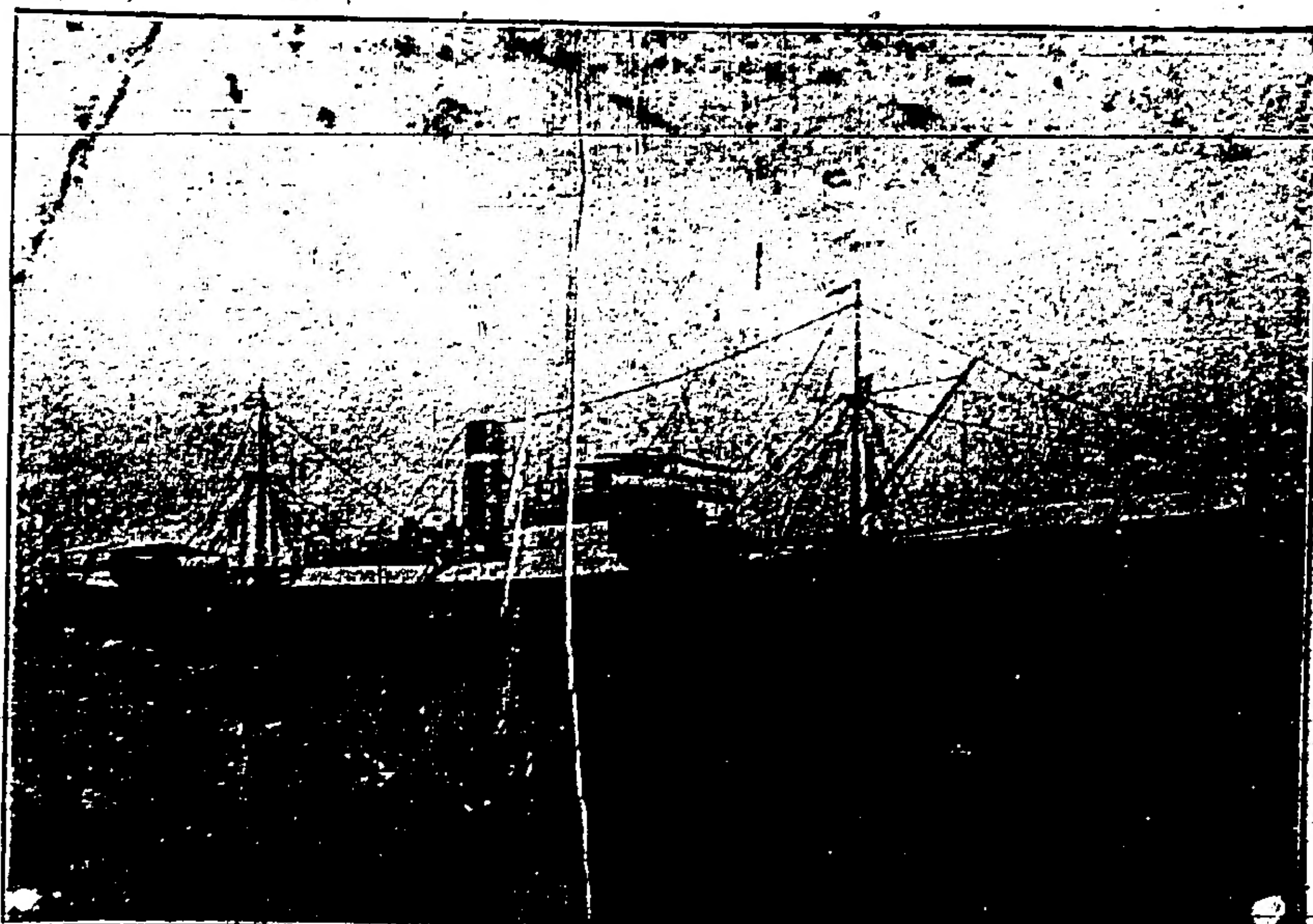
Agents.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Editions: Western Union and Watkins

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S.S. "PIONEER" (ex "WAR BOMBER") 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 tons gross
Built and engineered by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
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P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

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STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND
& QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
DILWARA	5,400	16th Apr.	S'pore, Colombo & B'bay.
KHIVA	9,000	17th Apr.	M'las, Ldon & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

MADRAS	7,000	16th April.	(Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.)
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Apr.	Sandakan, Thursday Is.
EASTERN	4,000	19th May.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

ORNA	4,500	11 Apr. d'light	Kobe.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	13th Apr.	Kobe only.
MUTTRA	4,700	21st Apr.	Shanghai & Kobe.
NOVARA	7,000	25th Apr.	Shanghai & Japan ports.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels measuring not more than 10 ft. x 10 ft. x 10 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.KATORI MARU Tuesday, 13th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU Tuesday, 13th Apr. at 11 a.m.
TOYOKAWA MARU (Calling Manila) Wed. 5th May, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said & Marseilles.

YOKOHAMA MARU Monday, 19th Apr. at noon.

TAMBA MARU Friday, 30th Apr. at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOYOKAWA MARU Middle of May.

TSUSHIMA MARU Middle of June.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via S'pore, C'bo, Suez & Port Said.

TOBA MARU Tuesday, 13th April.

WAKASA MARU (Calling General Reinforcements) May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU Friday, 30th Apr. at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 19th May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

GENOA MARU Tuesday, 13th April.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

SANUKI MARU Middle of May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

MEIKU MARU Monday, 12th April.

KIMI MARU Thursday, 22nd April.

ALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU Monday, 19th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU Saturday, 17th April, at 11 a.m.

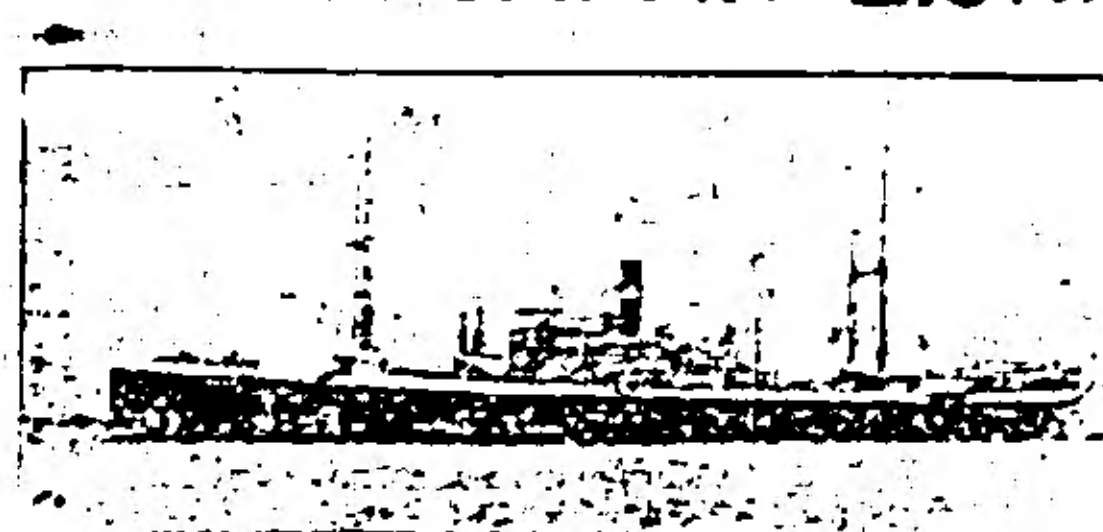
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOYOKAWA MARU Wednesday, 14th April.

YEBUSHI MARU Monday, 12th April.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 294. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjikembang	Japan	in port	10th Apr.	Java
Tjitaroem	Amoy	in port	13th Apr.	Java.
Tjipanas	Java	in port	25th Apr.	Saigon.
Tjisalak	Java	14th Apr.	19th Apr.	Japan.
Tjihodas	Shanghai	12th Apr.	17th Apr.	Java.
Tjilatiao	Java	12th Apr.	16th Apr.	Java.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

Next Sailing for SAN FRANCISCO.

S.S. "TJISONDARI"

on or about 12th April.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

York Buildings.
Telephone No. 1374.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAVANA MARU" Tuesday, 4th May.

"HAVRE MARU" Tuesday, 8th June.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"PANAMA MARU" Tuesday, 15th June.

"SEATTLE MARU" Middle of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

"BURMA MARU" Friday, 16th April.

"SIAM MARU" End of April.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KUNAJIRI MARU" Monday, 17th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEN MARU" Sunday, 2nd May.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"AFRICA MARU" (Call Shanghai) Saturday, 22nd May.

"CHICAGO MARU" Saturday, 5th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 11th April.

AKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 22nd April.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrived Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
TAIYUAN	19th May.	24th May.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS**UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.**For LONDON & ROTTERDAM "KAZEMBE" 20th May.
For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**STEAMSHIP SERVICES.**

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

"BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing Beginning of May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about 27th April.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 25th April.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIEN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific.

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports, with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., and Apar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI via Swatow Kwangsang	Namsang	Tues., 13th Apr. at d'light.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Namsang	Tues., 13th Apr. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Chaksang	Tues., 13th Apr. at 5 p.m.
MANILA	Kwangsang	Fri., 16th Apr. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Yachang	Sun., 18th Apr. at d'light.
TIENTSIN	Chipsang	Sun., 18th Apr. at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Hsinhow Taksang	Taksang	Sun., 18th Apr. at 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Chunsang	Tues., 20th Apr. at noon.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues., 27th Apr. at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Steamer from Calcutta via Singapore and Hongkong to Japan, or vice versa, sailing at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and have a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes sailing on Tuesdays. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Western Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly at passengers and cargo, sailing at Haiphong with intermediate stops.

SINGAPORE LINE.—One sailing per month between Singapore and London via a steamer having special accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for: Kaitai, Jussow, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datt.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from Marco to Tientsin between Hongkong and Tientsin sailing at Shanghai and Canton.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about 12th April, for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	11th Apr. at d'light.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Kanchow	11th Apr. at 10 a.m.
WUHU	Shensi	11th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Shensi	13th Apr. at 10 a.m.
AMOY, M'LA CEBU & TILOTAMING	Chunglu	13th Apr. at 4 p.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PU'KOW	Ichang	13th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	15th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenau	17th Apr. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, amiable ships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via S'pore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong April, 10, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND ECCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships, Captain Leaving.

Mo. Ialla (Hailong) Ed. Walker TUES. 13th Apr. at 1 p.m.

Haiphong W.C. Passmore SUN. 18th Apr. at 11 a.m.

Haiching A.E. Stewart TUES. 20th Apr. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.**NEW YORK DIRECT.**

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & Canada Mail S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CHARLTON HALL" via Panama & Havana 10th April.

"JASON" via Suez 10th April.

"CITY OF COLOMBO" via Suez 5th May.

"PERTMACHER" via Panama 12th May.

Calling at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SADO M. (European Line.) left London for this port via Suez on the 6th March and is expected here on the 14th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AKI MARU (Australian Line.) left Sydney for Hongkong via ports on the 26th March and is expected here on the 16th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KITANO M. (European Line.) left London for this port via Suez on the 20th March and is expected here on the 26th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YEBOSHI M. (Calcutta Line.) left Singapore for this port on the 4th April, and is expected here on the 11th April.

The P. M. s.s. DOYLESTOWN (Calcutta Line.) left Saigon on April 6th, and may be expected here on or about Saturday April 10th.

The P. M. s.s. COLOMBIA left Shanghai April 6th, for Manila and may be expected here on or about Friday April 16th.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA from Hongkong on the 11th March, arrived at Vancouver on the 23rd March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. MEICHI M. (Bombay Line.) left Moji for this port on the 5th April, and is expected here on the 11th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. GENOA MARU (New York Line.) left Kobe for this port on the 5th April, and is expected here on the 11th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYOOKA MARU (Liverpool Line.) left Singapore for this port on the 7th April and is expected here on the 13th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOBA MARU (Liverpool Line.) left Kobe for this port on the 7th April, and is expected here on the 12th April.

The T. K. K. s.s. PERSIA M. sailed from Nagasaki on the morning of the 9th instant, and is due at this port on Monday, the 12th instant.

The U. P. O. S. steamer METHVEN is due at this port on Saturday, the 10th inst., and will be despatched hence for Vancouver, B. C., on Tuesday, the 13th inst.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Tonakulu, from Osaka.

Fensch Postestante, from Vladivostok.

Leeyuenchiang from Shanghai.

0293, from Shanghai.

Vontongcheong, Fart Ontailee.

Des Vieux Road, from Yokohama.

Leung Yau Cheung Ming Lock, from Kobe.

Courtney, Post Office Building, from Kobe.

Tongseong & Co., Des Vieux Road, from Amoy.

Kohyankoh, 3 Flor House, No. 21, Yungwong Street, from Amoy.

Leungwok, Care Lee Bros., from Shanghai.

Sokit, Great Eastern Hotel, from Tientsin.

Colliver Party, Hongkong Hotel from Shanghai.

Wongkangchi, No. 33, 2nd Floor, Stanley Street, from Amoy.

Goforth, from Tsingtau.

Horowitz, Hotel Carlton, from Shanghai.

PAUPER CHURCHES.

SALE OF COMMUNION PLATE.

Sir Alfred Kempe, Chancellor of the Diocese of London, held a sitting of the Consistory Court in St. Paul's Cathedral, recently to hear two applications by rectors and churchwardens for faculties authorizing the sale of Church plate. The churches to which the plate, the subject of the applications, belonged, were St. Mary Northolt and St. George-in-the-East, and the object for which it was desired to sell the plate was to provide funds for defraying the expense of church repairs. The Chancellor reserved judgment in both cases.

The Rev. F. W. Russell, D.D., the rector, in making the application in the case of St. Mary Northolt, said that the application was for a faculty to permit the sale of a chalice and paten which had been out of use during the last 10 years. The chalice bore no name or inscription of any kind. Its date was 1705, but that was only judged from the silver mark. It must have been given to the church during the incumbency of Dr. Alston, who was rector from about 1690 to 1704. The chalice was in the rather big, clumsy style of the Queen Anne period. They used in the church now a very handsome silver-gilt chalice and paten.

The Chancellor.—Can you tell me why the old ones were discarded?

Dr. Russell.—I think it was because it was thought the chalice was too cumbersome for use in the parish church, and might lead to accidents.

Suppose you had permission to sell them, how do you propose to dispose of them?—We should advertise in two Church newspapers very strictly for purchasers who would purchase on behalf of the Church of England.

For use in a church?—To be used in a church. We should apply the proceeds to creating a parish fund, and should invest it.

The Chancellor.—How much do you suppose this cup and paten would fetch?

Dr. Russell replied that the first estimate given was anything between £275 and £300, but that was afterwards reduced to £250, as it was thought to be a rather bad epoch for silver work.

The Chancellor.—What is the nature of your parish? what is its population?

PARISH UNCHANGED SINCE 1851. Dr. Russell.—It is a parish which is absolutely unchanged in character and population since 1851. It is purely agricultural and a village. It has only about 20 houses. An entire change must take place shortly in the character of this rural parish.

The lord of the manor has sold all his property in the vicinity, and Lord Hillingdon, through his agent, informs me that he intends to do the same. There must be a great influx of new inhabitants, and the building of new houses for the workpeople in the factories which are growing up very close at Greenford.

Continuing, Dr. Russell said that efforts had been made to collect the money. They had had entertainments in the parish for the purpose, and he had sent round to the parishioners and others. He thought that the response for the windows had been thoroughly satisfactory. Including a donation of £25 for the windows, they had collected something like £50 in the parish for entertainments and card parties.

The Chancellor asked whether any importance was attached to the traditional association of the plate with the church.

Dr. Russell replied that if the plate had been in use when he entered the parish he should never have raised the question, but as it is he did not think he

was justified in keeping out of sacred use Church plate which was left for that purpose. If they were unable to take it into use, he thought it was his duty to see that it was used in another church elsewhere. If the application was not complied with, he should send it to a banker's.

The Chancellor.—You say that if this faculty were refused you would have no alternative but to put the plate in a bank?

Dr. Russell.—In some safe place.

The Chancellor.—Would it be possible to send it to a museum?

Dr. Russell replied that he had offered it to the authorities of the Victoria and Albert Museum for sale at a reduced price, but of course he should prefer it to be used in a poor church. The museum authorities replied that they did not particularly wish for plate of that date, and therefore they could offer nothing.

AN EAST-END PARISH.

In making the application in the case of St. George's in the East, the Rev. J. C. Pringle, M.A., the rector, said they desired to light the church by electricity, and to put the heating system into order, chiefly by replacing the old boiler by a new one. They should also have to do a great deal of additional work in the church in respect to minor repairs.

St. George's in the East was situated near the London Docks, and it was also part of an area about which there had been a very considerable Jewish encroachment in recent years. Moreover, waterside casual labour attracted rather than the Irish Roman Catholics who resided in London, apart from the ordinary English residents, and in consequence there were only left resident in the parish, he might say, almost exactly those persons who had been unable to get away.

A direct result of this was that the actual expenses of carrying on divine service in the building could not nearly be met by the collections in the church. There were repairs to the rectory costing £210, of which £370 had to be found by him. The three missions in the parish were by no means in good repair. The mission hall was leaking very badly, the water actually pouring through the roof. The plate referred to in the application, which it was desired to sell, were two chalices, a chalice, and two patens, some of which were silver, and some Sheffield plate. The date of the silver was 1729, and that of the Sheffield plate, he thought, was 1810.

The church was possessed of two chalices, two patens and cruets in use at the present time, one chalice was in regular use and the other was lent to another church on condition of its being returned on demand.

A POOR OUTLOOK.

The rector went on to say that the feeling of the churchwardens and himself and those interested in the parish was that the prospects of their being able from their own resources to carry out the repairs obviously required were very slender, and unfortunately were not going to improve—there was the encroachment by business premises, dock extension, and the Jewish and Irish problems. At the same time they were told that they must do justice to St. George's in the East, which was rather a famous church.

The Chancellor said the point was that Communion plate of this sort which had been in use ought not to be disposed of at large, but should be placed in a museum or in another church. "It is not," he added, "to be sold for decoration of a church."

What are you going to do about that? You have not any offers at present?

The Chancellor.—Do you ask me to allow the disposal of it without restriction?—I think we feel that we are carrying out our

duty to St. George's in the East best by petitioning you in that sense, quite recognizing the undesirability of that in ordinary circumstances. But our financial position is extremely black.

That may mean it might be bought by a wealthy Jew and placed on his sideboard or dining room table?—We thought no one would be likely to buy it who would not be interested in it for its own sake—that it would not appeal to anyone who was not interested in the history of the Church of England.

RECTOR'S SACRIFICE.

It raises rather a serious question. I think you have made out a very strong case for a sale.—It is not easy for me to estimate exactly my position. As far as I can make it out, the living is worth £42 per annum. I gave up £600 quite clear to come and do my best in St. George's in the East.

The Chancellor.—The point is whether the Court ought deliberately to allow—putting the flagons on one side—objects which have been actually used to be sold at large so that they might be devoted to secular uses. I know of no case myself in which that has been done.

The rector remarked that two vessels were described in the petition as patens, but every one who was familiar with old Church plate said they were chalices.

The Chancellor said he thought that in both these cases he must consider his judgment.

"REVOLUTIONARIES" AT THE ALBERT HALL.

PROTEST BY SEAT-HOLDERS.

At the annual meeting of the Corporation of the Royal Albert Hall, under the chairmanship of Mr. Ernest de la Rue, protests were made by a number of seat-holders against the letting of the hall for meetings of a "revolutionary" character.

On the motion for the adoption of the report, Mr. W. H. Devenish, speaking from the body of the meeting, said that he represented 125 seat-holders, who felt the gravest objection to the way in which the hall had been let. That hall was opened by Queen Victoria, of glorious memory, to commemorate her gracious husband, and he did not think her late Majesty would have approved of such gatherings as they had recently witnessed in that building. A few days ago the hall was let to what was practically a body of anarchists, although they were called together to discuss what was termed "self-determination in Ireland."

With what was described as "the acting President of the Republic of Ireland" in the chair. When objection was made to the speeches, a party of ruffians assaulted and pitched out of the hall local subjects of the King. He hoped that the chairman, on behalf of the Council, would give an assurance that in the future close attention would be paid to lettings which were open to question. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman replied that they had not let the hall for any of these meetings without previously asking the Government authorities in most cases the authorities had expressed no desire to interfere, and in other cases they had said in effect, "Do as you like." If when the strikes and the ferment they produced were going on they were to close down the hall and stop the people from using their views in public, there would be many more disturbances. That he took it, was the view of the Home Secretary, and they could not go against him.

A SEAT-HOLDER.—If I see any hall, not his.

Mr. Devenish.—I am not objecting to the Labour meetings, but to the Sinn Feiners and the anarchists.

The Chairman.—If the Government authorities are not averse to these meetings being held, or deem it desirable that they should be allowed, we cannot go against them.

A Voice.—We have our own conscience.

A SEAT-HOLDER.—With reference to the Sinn Fein meeting, may I ask whether the Home Secretary replied, "You can do as you like" or "I have no objection"?

The Chairman.—I understand that the Prime Minister was approached in regard to this meeting, and that he could not advise us.

Mr. Devenish (warmly).—It is a scandalous thing that the Council should have let the hall for that meeting. On one occasion there were two meetings of railwaymen. It was most scandalous, that lightning strike of the railwaymen. By letting the Albert Hall to meetings of this character it imparts to them a cover of respectability which is likely to mislead and to do harm.

Mr. Bland (a seat-holder) complained that even at the meetings of the railwaymen "The Red Flag" was sung, and distasteful things were said against the King and the Government.

Mr. H. L. Hopkinson, in seconding the adoption of the report, regretted the discussion which had been raised. With regard to the Sinn Fein meeting, he declared that his wife, who attended it with views not unfavourable to Home Rule, came away from the meeting a confirmed anti-Home Ruler. (Laughter.)

Lord Pembroke pointed out that England was a country in which free speech was allowed, and it was difficult for the council to refuse the hall point-blank to a section of the community who, on the face of it, were law-abiding citizens, but became excited and led away by their own eloquence.

A Voice.—We have to be careful what we do. On one occasion the Electrical Trades Union threatened to cut off the electric light in the hall.

The Chairman.—They not only threatened—they did it. We had to give way on that occasion, and I think the council did the right thing by giving way. If certain seat-holders want their way in regard to the letting of this hall I can tell them that we should be up against a very stiff fight, and the hall would be rendered useless. The council will give consideration to what has been said, and can be relied upon to exercise the greatest care.

The report was then adopted.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

JAPANESE TRADE.

The most noteworthy feature of the trade between England and Japan since the outbreak of war has been the tremendous rise in the imports from Japan and the corresponding falling off in our export trade to that country. There are signs that this adverse balance is being redressed, for, while our imports from Japan in 1919 (nearly £24,000,000) were at almost exactly the same level as in the previous year, exports of British goods to Japan increased from £5,000,000 in 1918 to nearly £15,000,000 last year. The corresponding figures for 1919 were—Imports, £4,500,000; exports, £14,500,000. Our re-export trade to Japan last year was nearly £22,000,000, or six times the corresponding figure for 1918. The principal classes of goods which we import from Japan are silk

fabrics, raw silk, cotton hosiery, rayon, beads, pearl buttons, copper, and zinc; farina, soyabean, wheat, oil, vegetable oils, preserved fish, and linings. The imports of cotton hosiery have increased tremendously, from about £27,000 in 1913 to well over £1,000,000 in 1919, and, although the corresponding figures for 1919 are not yet available, there is little doubt that the 1918 figure was well maintained. On the other hand the imports of copper have declined probably owing to the decreasing demand for this metal for the manufacture of munitions or war. The trade in brushes too will now be affected by the recent prohibition imposed on account of the suspicion that Japanese brushes may not be free from anthrax. As regards the toy trade, although during the earlier years of the war there was a fair increase in the imports of these goods from Japan, this trade has fallen off considerably. Particulars for 1919 are not yet available, but in 1918 the total value of the imports of toys from Japan was only £15,000, and with supplies coming from Germany it is doubtful whether Japan will be able to get a good footing in the British toy market. The biggest single item in our exports to Japan last year was woollen and worsted piece goods, which were valued at £1,327,000. Textile machinery came next with a little over £1,000,000, which gives some indication of the development which is taking place in the Japanese cotton industry. In spite of this development, however, Japan is still a fairly good market for British cotton goods, taking piece goods in 1919 amounting to over 10,500,000 yards, valued at £768,000, though in 1913 we sent over 50,000,000 yards valued at £1,051,000. Other articles of export to Japan are iron and steel and manufactures thereof, machinery, other than textile, certain classes of chemicals, cotton yarn, scientific instruments, linen manufactures, and paper.

A SINGAPORE COTTON MILL.

In view of the great attention given to the cotton industry, the following account of the Woo Fung Cotton Mill, Singapore, will be of interest, not only as showing the widespread condition of prosperity in the trade, but also as an example of successful management of Chinese of this business. The Woo Fung Mill is one of moderate capacity and is working only 23,200 spindles. Situated at Singapore, it is run under management which is purely Chinese. It was started in 1907 with a paid up capital of \$600,000, divided into 6,000 shares of \$100 each, and has invariably paid good dividends. During the last three years the results of the mill have been quite in keeping with the prosperity enjoyed by foreign-managed concerns. Out of the working of these three years, big and substantial increases have been made in the capital, increasing it to three times its original amount, without any call upon the shareholders—a fact which well bespeaks the flourishing state of the mill. In 1917, after paying a dividend for the year of 8 per cent., a bonus of \$50 per share was declared, which was utilized in augmenting the capital, by increasing the paid up value per share to \$150. In 1918, after paying the usual dividend of 8 per cent., a further bonus of \$40 per share was declared and this, as in the preceding year, was used to increase the paid up value per share to \$190. The profits for 1919 yielded the customary dividend of 8 per cent. plus a cash bonus of \$30 per share. Over and above, a bonus of \$110 was available and was utilized for raising the paid up value per share to \$300.

NOTICES.

ASK YOUR COOK TO TRY THIS

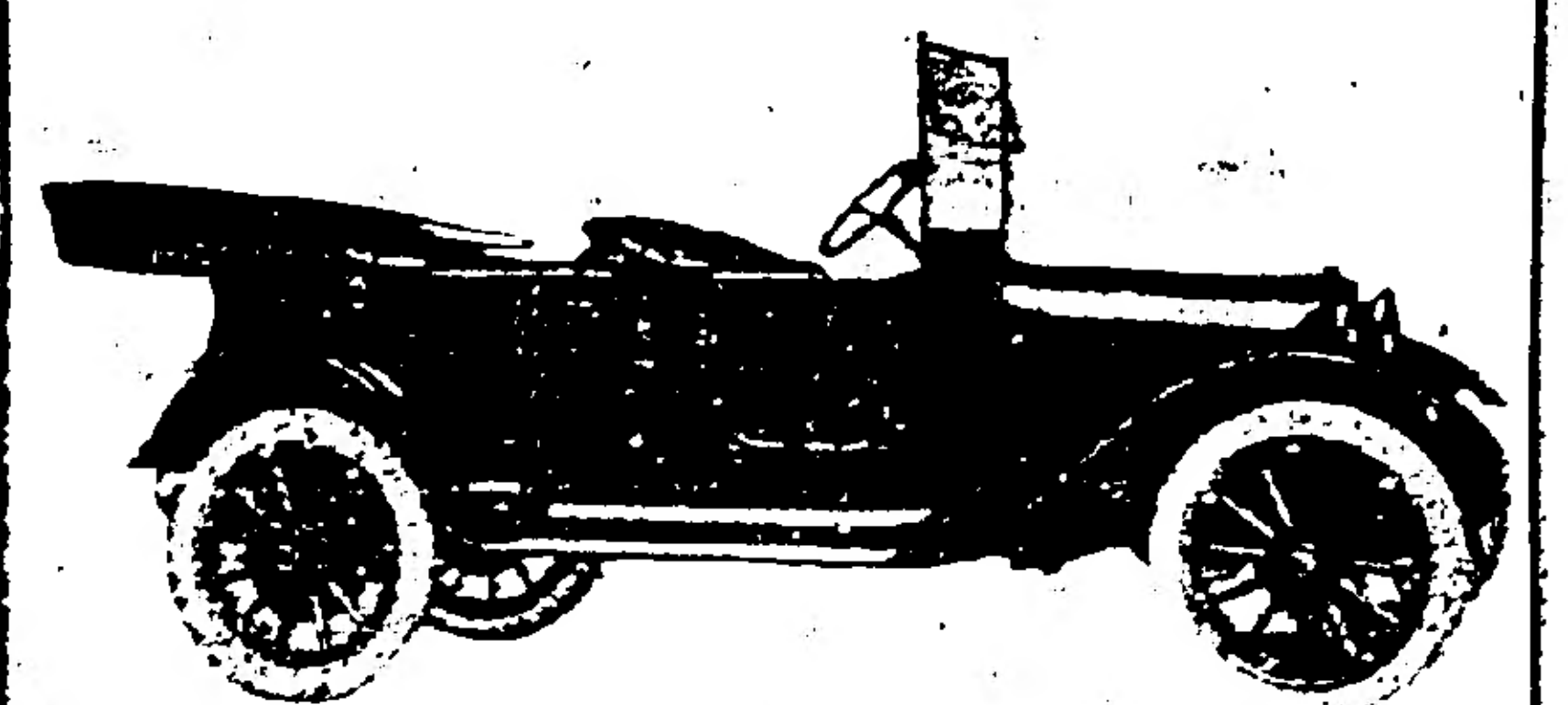
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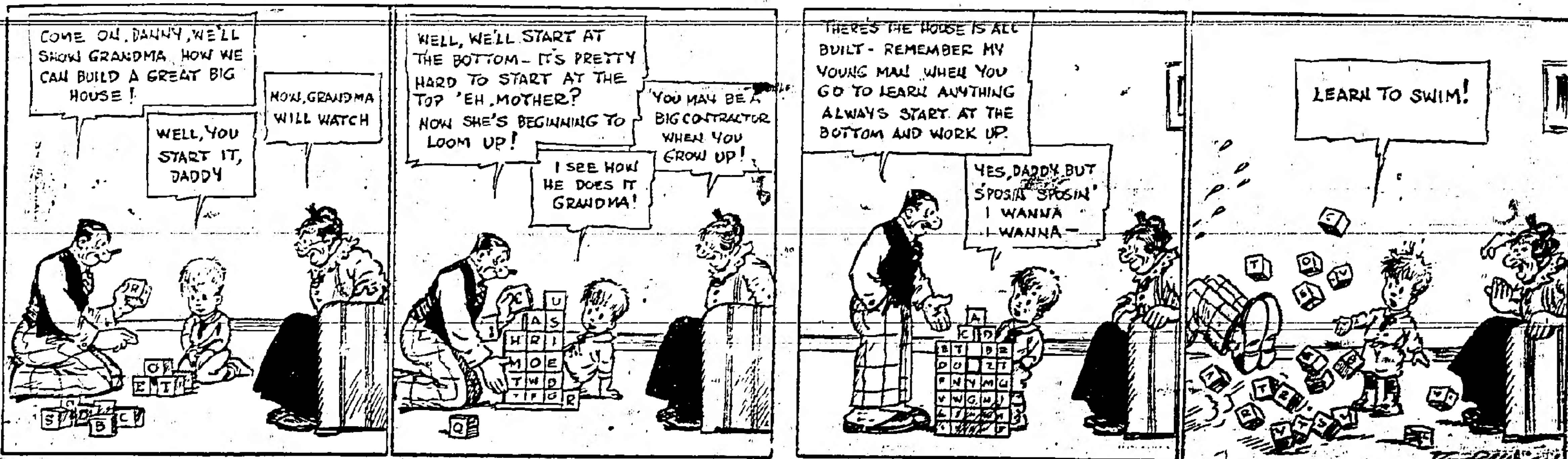
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Phone 659.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Danny Gives His Dad an Argument.

BY ALLMAN



PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.



Lady Stubbs and children, who arrived in the Colony on Monday.



Dr. Wu Ting-fang, whose hurried departure from Canton has caused much talk in Chinese circles.



Mr. P. A. Yvanovich, Billiard Champion of Hongkong.



Photo: Mei Cheong.

Navy Reserves (winners of 2nd Division, Hongkong Football League).

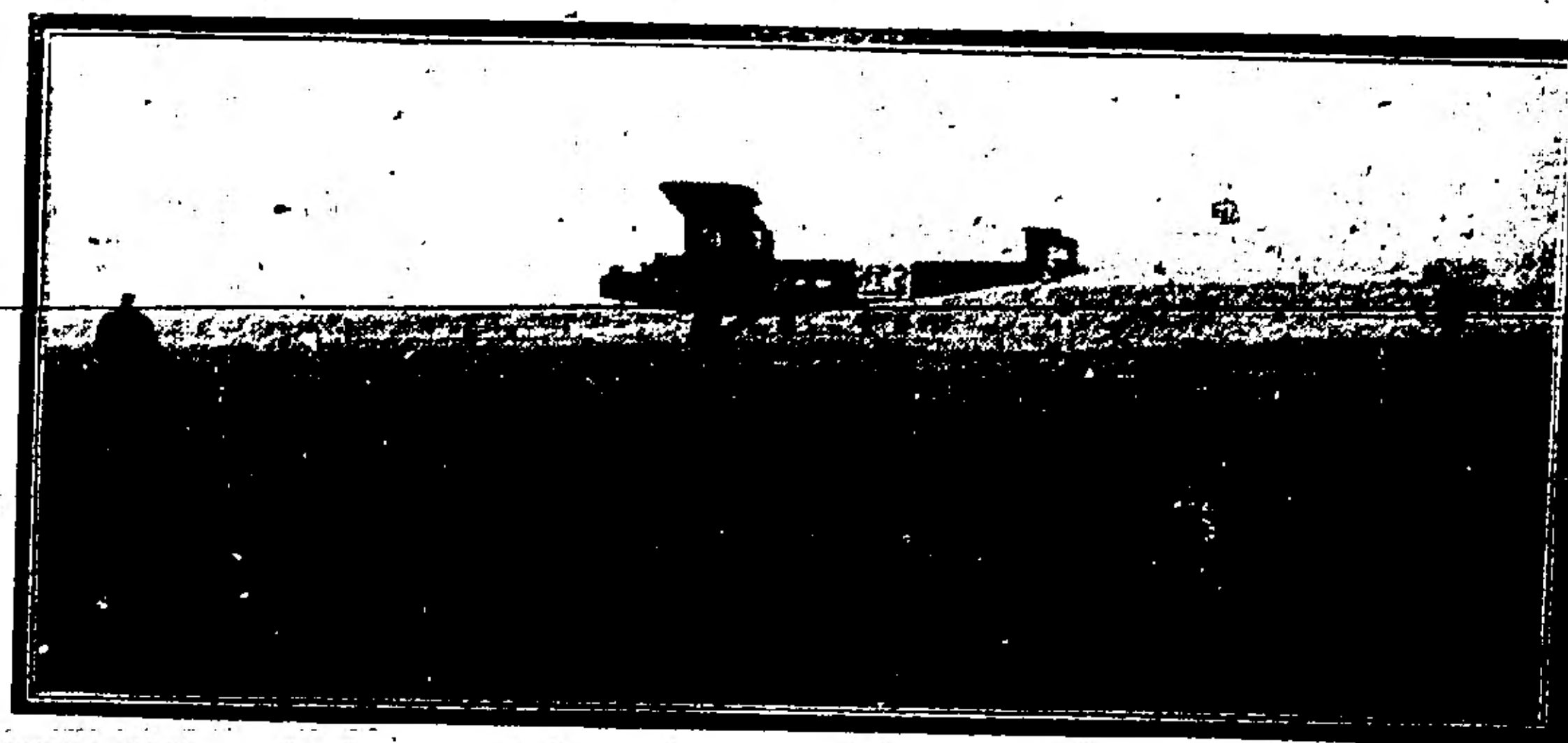


Photo: Mei Cheong.

Kowloon F. C. team (runners-up, 2nd Division, Hongkong Football League).



Before the flight.



The "H.P.2" starts.

HANDLEY-PAGE AEROPLANES IN PEKING.

(Photos by Tientsin Press.)

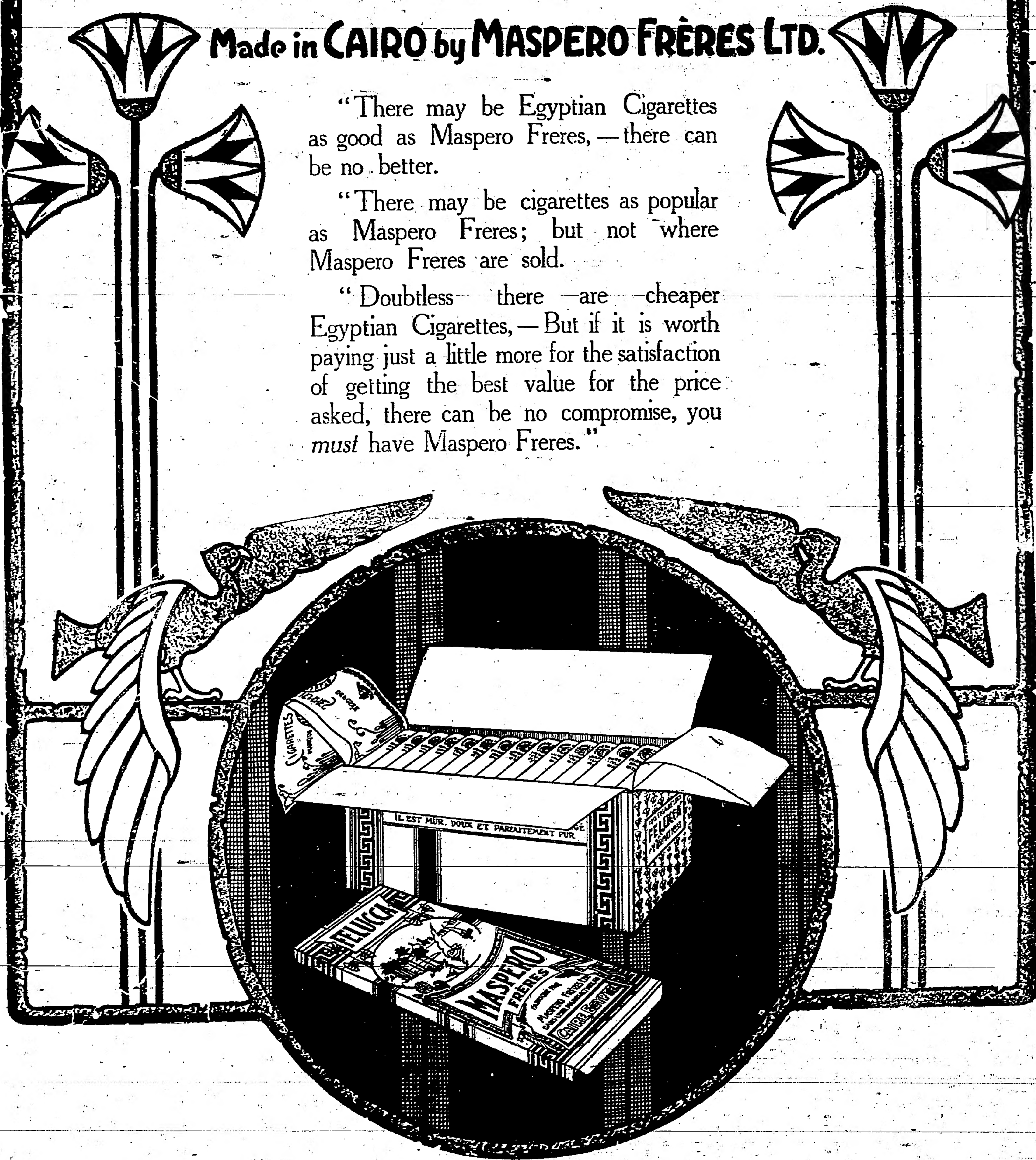
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NOTICES.

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OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	b. \$380 sa. 575
Marine Insurance.	
Canton	sa. 445
North China	n. 140
Union	s. 185
Yangtze	n. 230
Far Eastern	n. 19
Fire Insurance.	
China Fire	n. 138
H. K. Fire	n. 295
Shipping.	
Douglas	b. 83
H.K. Steamboats	b. 35
Indos (Prof.)	n. 20
Indos (Def.)	b. 205
Shells	a. 205
Perries	b. 27
Refineries.	
Sugars	n. 184
Malabona	n. 41
Mining.	
Kailans	s. 135
Langkate	a. 164
Shanghai Loans	a. 164
Shai Explorations	a. 1
Rauha	n. 55
Tronchs	n. 32
Ural Caspiana	a. 32
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	sa. 85
K. Docks	n. 154
Shai Docks	a. 131
N. Engineering	b. 271
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	s. 107
H.K. Hotels	n. 124
L. Invest.	s. 105
H'phers Est.	n. 7
K'loon Lands	n. 50
L. Reclamations	n. 133
West Points	n. 53
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos	n. 1715
Kung Yiks	n. 1691
Lau Kung Mows	n. 1425
Oriental	n. 1310
Shai Cottons	n. 1340
Yangtzepons	n. 1471
Miscellaneous.	
Cement	b. 540
China Borneo	n. 17
Do. Light old sa.	714 new b. 514
China Providents	sa. 740
Dairy Farms	b. 23
Electric H. K.	n. 85 c. r.
Electric Macao	n. 34
Hongkong Ropes	s. 25
H. C. Tramways	b. 6
Peak Trams, old	b. 670
Do. new	b. 80 cts.
Steam Laundries	n. 4
Steel Foundries	n. 10
Water-boats	b. 12
Watsons	n. 620
Wm. Powells	n. 15
Wisemans	b. 271

Hongkong, 10th April, 1920.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1920.

SELLING.

T. T.	49
Demand	494
30 d's	494
60 d's	494
4 m's	494
T. T. Shanghai	Nom.
T. T. Singapore	205 1/2
T. T. Japan	200
T. T. India	204
Demand, India	204
T. T. San Francisco	94 1/2
& New York	94 1/2
T. T. Java	235
T. T. Manila	Nom.
T. T. France	14 5/8
Demand, Paris	14 5/8

BUYING.

4 m's. L.C.	411 1/2
4 m's. D.P.	411 1/2
6 m's. L.C.	411 1/2
30 d's. Sydney and Melbourne	5 1/4
30 d's. San Francisco & New York	95 1/4
4 m's. Marks	Nom.
4 m's. France	15 1/8
6 m's. France	15 3/8
Demand, Germany	95 1/2
T. T. Bombay	205 1/2
Demand, Bombay	205 1/2
T. T. Calcutta	205 1/2
Demand, Calcutta	205 1/2
Demand, Manila	194 1/2
Demand, Singapore	207
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	44 1/2
Sovereign	410 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	29 20
Hay Silver, ready forward	69 1/2
New York/London	3.99 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 cts. pieces	\$2 1/2 dis.
10	\$1 1/2 dis.
5	\$1 1/10 dis.
Canton subcoins	\$3 dis.

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TIDE TABLE.

5th to 11th April, 1920.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 5	10 14	6 4	4 17	2 5
Tue. 6	10 37	6 5	4 25	2 8
Wed. 7	11 1	6 10	5 33	2 16
Thur. 8	11 10	6 15	6 0	3 1
Fri. 9	11 54	6 41	6 57	3 27
Sat. 10	No tide	6 5	7 50	3 53
Sun. 11	1 43	6 5	9 43	4 21

m morning, a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET SUPER SEASON.

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

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closed 15 minutes earlier than the
time given below unless otherwise
stated, and where mails are
advertised to close at or before
9 a.m. registered and parcel mails
are closed at 5 p.m. on the pre-
vious day.

INWARD MAILS.

Saigon—Per ARMAND BEHIC
11th April.
Japan—Per MEICHI M. 11th
April.
Japan—Per GENOD M. 11th
April.
Straits & Calcutta—Per VERO
SHI M. 11th April.
Shanghai—Per SINKIANG 12th
April.
Japan—Per TOBA M. 12th Apr.
Straits—Per TOYOKA 13th
April.
Straits—Per SADO M. 14th Apr.
Australia and Manila—Per AKI
M. 14th April.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via
Keelung—Per AMAKUSA
MARU, 11th April, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China and
Japan via Kobe—Per ARM-
AND BEHIC, 11th April,
9 a.m.
Swatow & Straits—Per KAN-
CHOW, 11th April, 9 a.m.
MONDAY, 12TH APRIL.
Japan via Moji—Per RIOJUN
MARU, 12th April, 11 a.m.
Philippine Islands, Straits, Bang-
kok, Egypt & EUROPE via
MARSEILLES—Per KNIGHT
COMPANION, 12th April,
Reg. 12.45 p.m., Letters, 1.30
p.m.
San Francisco—Per TJISON-
DARI, 12th April, 11 a.m.
Japan via Kobe and Seattle—
Per WEST IVAN, 12th Apr.,
11 a.m.
Swatow, Shanghai and N. China
—Per KWONGSANG, 12th
Apr. 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 13TH APRIL.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per
CHENGTO, 13th Apr. 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per
MORIALTA, 13th April,
noon.
Java and Port Moresby via
Batavia—Per TJITAROEM,
13th April, 1 p.m.
Philippine Is.—Per TAMEING,
13th April, 3 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai and N. China
—Per ICHANG, 13th April,
3 p.m.
Shanghai, North China & Japan
via Nagasaki, Canada, United
States, Central and South
America and EUROPE
via VICTORIA—Per KATORI,
M. 13th Apr. Reg. 8.45 a.m.,
Letters 9.30 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauri-
tius, L. Marques, S. Africa,
India via Dhanushkodi,
Egypt & EUROPE via SUEZ
—Per EURYPILOS, 13th
April, Reg. 5 p.m., Letters
5.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 15TH APRIL.

Shanghai and North China—Per
SINKIANG, 15th April,
11 a.m.
FRIDAY, 16TH APRIL.
Shanghai N. C. and Japan via
Kobe—Per SADO MARU,
16th April, 10 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauri-
tius, L. Marques, S. Africa,
India via Dhanushkodi,
Egypt & EUROPE via MAR-
SEILLES—Per YOKOHAMA
MARU, 16th Apr. Reg. 9.45
a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONG-
SANG, 16th Apr. 2 p.m.
SATURDAY, 17TH APRIL.
Japan via Nagasaki—Per AKI
MARU, 17th Apr. 10 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per
CHENAN, 17th April, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, 18TH APRIL.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per
HAIHONG, 18th Apr. 9 a.m.
TUESDAY, 20TH APRIL.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per
HAICHING, 20th April,
noon.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 9d. 11h. 60m.—No return
from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure
has increased slightly over Amoy and
decreased slightly elsewhere; it remains
highest over N. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.90 inch.
Total since January 1st, 6.19 inches,
against an average of 7.4 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT 10 P.M. TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gao Koo	N.E. wind, m. drizzle, fog.
2 Formosa Channel	S.W. wind, m. drizzle, fog.
3 South coast of China (be- tween H.K. and Lamogka) as No. 1.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China (be- tween H.K. and Hainan) as No. 1.	The same as No. 1.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous.
 Day On date On date.
 at 9 a.m. at 3 p.m. at 9 p.m.
 Barometer 29.99 29.94 29.9
 Temperature 69 61 71
 Humidity 50 70 69
 Wind Direction..... N. N.W. E.S.E.
 Force 2 5 1
 Weather 0 0 0
 Rain 0.50 0.00 0.00
 Highest open air Temperature on land 8th 70
 Lowest " " " 9th 52
 H K Observatory, Apr. 9, 1910.

H.K. Observatory, Apr. 9, 1920.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST APRIL.

Philippine Islands, Australia &
New Zealand via Thursday Is.
—Per NIKKO MARU, 21st
Apr., Reg. 8.45 a.m., Letters
9.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, 27TH APRIL.

Shanghai and North China and
Japan via Kobe—Per KIT-
ANO MARU, 27th April,
10 a.m.